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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD261624 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0530 GMT 26 Oct 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio commentator; with Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST and Nikolay Petrovich Khokhlov, international observer of IZVESTIYA]

[Text] [Andrianov] The plenum of our party's Central Committee, at which Leonid Ilich Brezhnev made a speech, was an important event in the past week. The results of this plenum have attracted the keenest attention abroad. One can easily convince oneself of this. Suffice it to look at the geographical range of reactions to the plenum and to Comrade Brezhnev's speech: Prague and Bonn; Sofia and Paris; Warsaw and Rome; Budapest and Washington; Berlin and Tokyo; Delhi and Madrid. It is barely possible even to list the capitals of states where the plenum of our Leninist party was received as an event of an enormous, worldwide importance. It is not difficult to understand why.

The international situation has become considerably more complicated. The forces of imperialist reaction are trying to return the world to the bad times of the cold war. The bellicose circles in the United States and their accomplices in the NATO bloc, spreading lies about the Soviet military threat, are trying in every conceivable way to impede the objective process of detente, openly pursuing the line aimed at stepping up armaments and raising military budgets out of all proportions. In these conditions, our party and government are manifesting wisdom and restraint, firmness and principledness, resolutely coming out for and implementing the course aimed at maintaining peace and ensuring security of peoples. The results of the plenum of the Central Committee of the party of the Soviet communists also serve, in full measure, as a confirmation of this. Even our enemies abroad are forced to admit that the documents of the October plenum are permeated with a spirit which can be characterised with one word: confidence. Confidence of the Soviet people in its party which is putting forward a precise program of action in the field of domestic and foreign policies; confidence of the party in our people which is closely united with it, supporting its plans and initiatives; confidence of the Soviet people that they can cope with the solving of new, grand tasks set by their own party.

We look to the future with confidence, emphasized Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the plenum. The sources of this confidence lie in the fact that our party, in its work, puts concern for the well-being of the people first. The growth of the standard of living of the Soviet working people is at the center of its attention. These interests have found a vivid embodiment within the documents of the October CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Improving food supplies, production of consumer goods, housing construction--precisely such problems were determined by Comrade Brezhnev as being the main ones among a number of tasks being solved by our party, solved for the well-being and happiness of the Soviet people.

U.S. Political Scene

[Nekrasov] The figures quoted at the plenum and, subsequently, at the Supreme Soviet session, about our successes in the economic field, the social field, both for the past year and the quinquennium, stand out in bolder relief when seen against the backdrop of the difficulties which the capitalist world is continuing to experience. The present, 1980 year, marked a new economic decline in the West. Beginning in March, the United States plunged headlong into it, followed by Britain and Canada. Curtailment of production began in Italy, France and the FRG.

In the second quarter of this year, production in the United States fell back by no less than 9 percent. Unemployment is growing. At present more than 8 million people are affected, but, according to American economists unemployment will reach 8.5 million at the end of the year. But this, so to speak, is only registered unemployment. As for the hidden unemployment, it is about twice as large.

These crisis phenomena, which naturally enough worry every American, constitute one of the reasons, of course not the main one, though nonetheless a weighty reason, for the current foreign policy about-face carried out by Washington this year; a turn toward aggressiveness, a turn toward adventurism in foreign policy, toward attempts to bring the world back to the cold war. The list of President Carter's unfulfilled promises in the economic field is great and, so to speak, stares eveyone in the face. It should be stated that this economic decline brought about an extraordinary nervousness in the election campaign. To this very day, not a single American observer will venture to make a more or less positive forecast concerning victory for one candidate or another.

According to papers in the United States and, as is clear from public opinion polls, very many Americans have not decided first: whether to take part in the elections or to ignore them. In this connection it is being assumed that about a half of American voters will turn up at the polling stations, while the other half will turn its back on the elections. Secondly, a very large percentage of those who do intend to vote have still not decided for whom they will vote.

It is this uncertainty in the situation that makes presidential candidates rush about the country frantically in those last few weeks before the elections, address several election meetings every day, continually appear on the screens of the local and national TV stations. So, what is literally taking place, according to American papers, is a hunt for every vote. During this hunt, in accordance with the rules of American life, the candidates resort to most varied methods. To give an example: At the very last moment or, to be more precise, in the last few weeks Carter felt that his sharp foreign policy speeches alienated some of the voters, just like with Reagan. The hunt begins for the votes of those who, in particular, would like normalization, who continue to come out for the strategic arms limitation treaty and so forth until a completely new motif appeared in Carter's election campaign: that, apparently, if he is elected, he will hasten to ratify the strategic arms limitation treaty, the SALT II treaty.

In the meantime, despite these preelection promises, there continues the stepping up of arms along all main directions. The arms race has assumed a furious pace. This year, since 1 October, when another financial year began in the United States, $173.4 billion is to be spent on arms. This is only this year's expenditure. A further growth of military spending is planned for the next few years, so that it is already supposed that in 1982 this expenditure will reach $200 billion annually. Some time ago, I remember, the supposition was voiced that in the last few days before the elections President Carter would wish to undertake some sort of foreign policy action. It was said that it might resemble the adventure once undertaken in Iran when a landing party arrived there. It would be an action of this kind, to provoke a wave of chauvinism and on this wave to ride into the White House.

[Khokhlov] It should be noted, first and foremost, that there exists a direct link, albeit one that is being carefully camouflaged by various diplomatic ruses, between the events in the Near East, including the Iran-Iraq front of combat operations and the American election campaign.

In general, one more thing should be noted: Experts in U.S. political life concur in one opinion: The President, who also happens to be a presidential candidate, is trying to postpone the implementation of the most important measures until he becomes president.

This is a correct observation. The American candidates to the country's main post recruit the electors' votes not only directly in their own country but also far outside it: for instance in Africa, Asia, specificially in Israel and in Arab countries. If Washington's current administration allows itself a turn toward, let us say, supporting this or that Arab country then it will unavoidably result in a drop in the numbers of votes cast for the presidential candidate by the Jewish community. Given a different turn, those of Arab extraction will be dissatisfied. There also exist reasons of a purely economic order. Iraq, for example, is the second largest oil producer in the world today after Saudi Arabia. And although the United States itself now receives less than 1 percent of the oil it uses from Iraq and supplies of fuel from Iran have been stopped altogether, this certainly does not mean that the United States can ignore the oil factor. As leader of the capitalist West the United States considers itself obliged to ensure the flow of raw material from the Near East countries not only to Europe but also to Japan. Furthermore, millions of U.S. voters are owners of motor vehicles, and here it is easy to see the connection, the interdependence of the situation in the domestic fuel market, the situation in the oil-producing countries and, once again, the number of votes cast for the candidates.

In the final analysis all this leads to measures of a military nature, something we are now observing in the Persian Gulf region. From the very beginning of the Iran-Iraq conflict Washington has officially claimed on several occasions that it is neutral and will not interfere in the internal affairs of these countries.

However, amendments to this immediately began to be made. The United States has deployed aircraft in Saudi Arabia which are fitted with the AWACS system. It is true that there are only four of them, but they are quite enough to carry out special and very delicate functions. The joint naval and air force maneuvers by the United States and Great Britain in the Gulf of Oman which began a few days ago should also be regarded as pouring oil on the flames. How deliberately timed to coincide with the events on the Iran-Iraq front and what a graphic illustration of the neutrality which they have declared!

Britain's example is supposed to demonstrate the notorious solidarity of the European allies with the U.S. foreign policy course. It is not for nothing that the New York TIMES calls on the West to learn a lesson from the Iran-Iraq crisis and proposes the formation, and I quote, of a planning headquarters for extraordinary circumstances and the inclusion in it of Washington, London, Bonn, Paris, Rome, Ottawa, Tokyo and Canberra. This headquarters, the newspaper continues, should work out scenarios for possible conflicts, determine how to react to them and decide in advance which countries should do what.

Continuing this theme, the West German KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER dots the i's and crosses the t's, as they say. It declares that if the United States is forced to use military force in the Persian Gulf region, its allies should display real and effective solidarity. The newspaper casts aside all the arguments about neutrality in the conflict and fires straight from the shoulder. It says that participation by Bundeswehr soldiers, and I quote once more, in operations in the Persian Gulf region would certainly not contradict the FRG Constitution.

What can one say about this? There can be only one conclusion. There is quite a lot of enthusiasm for taking advantage of the Iran-Iraq conflict. That is why it is so important to take urgent measures aimed at bringing a speedy end to the fratricidal war and settling all the arguments between Iran and Iraq around the negotiating table.

[Andrianov] I would like to point out another circumstance. In view of the U.S. reaction to the Iran-Iraq conflict one cannot help thinking that official circles in Washington are less concerned to halt the hostilities as soon as possible than to settle exclusively U.S.-Iran relations, particularly the fate of the U.S. hostages. This is again dictated by the preelection situation.

[Khokhlov] Yes, that is correct. They are focusing on the wrong thing. Backstage bargaining is continuing while blood is being shed on the battlefields. Various rumors, which may or may not be based on facts, are circulating about the conditions under which the United States would allegedly be prepared to come to a quick understanding with Iran. We can safely say that no matter what importance the White House leaders attach to the hostage question, it cannot be the dominating factor in the Iran-Iraq conflict. The U.S. diplomatic front lags considerably behind military preparations.

Giscard d'Estaing in China

[Andrianov] In speaking about the events of last week, I think it would be worthwhile to dwell on the French president's visit to China. This trip has been covered in our press. But it would be interesting, would it not, to see what the French press, first and foremost, wrote about this. I have picked out selected comments by leading Paris newspapers and will venture to quote some of them. According to the newspaper LIBERATION, President Giscard d'Estaing was given a low-key reception in Beijing. The French newspaper naturally knows best what it meant by these words. Well, be that as it may, this was precisely the way the LIBERATION described the reception given to the head of the French state in the Chinese capital. Furthermore, it says that the reason for this was the continuing coolness in relations between France and China, as LIBERATION put it.

[Khokhlov] However, reports in the Chinese press stressed with marked satisfaction that Valery Giscard d'Estaing's talks in Beijing with the present Chinese leaders were, supposedly fruitful, and claimed that they ended in complete success.

[Andrianov] There is no need to contest this assertion. The facts are more eloquent than any words. That truth is well-known to everyone. If the talks were a success, what is one to think of the obvious fact that a final communique on Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit to China was not published at the end of his trip? After all, the signing of such a document is not just a gesture to protocol. In essence, it is an officially sanctioned expression of the results of a visit, the results of talks between statesmen of two countries.

Furthermore, there was a report from the U.S. news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS which was put out before the end of the official part of the French president's visit to China. Quoting information from French sources, the agency hastened to report that there would be no final communique and noted that this was connected with the differing views held by Paris and Beijing on key problems in world politics.

[Nekrasov] Judging by reports now appearing in the U.S. press, ruling circles in the United States followed Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit, the talks and the course of the visit itself very, very jealously.

For example, the following interesting thought crept in, which in general boiled down to the idea that given the present complex internal political alignment of forces in the Beijing leadership, the United States should do all it can to support the more bellicose grouping. Fears were expressed that the French president's visit might not help to strengthen those forces which are prepared to go all the way with the Americans, so to speak.

[Andrianov] There is nothing surprising about this jealous attitude in Washington to the Franco-Chinese talks. It is completely logical. Washington calls the present China nothing other than its big new friend. What the Americans understand by these words is, I think, another story, which probably will be mentioned in our program. At the moment, however, it is clear that the United States is showing special interest in China. In particular, it is expanding trade with it. It is strengthening its economic positions in that country as much as it can and competing with Japan in this respect.

As far as France is concerned, it now occupies only seventh place in China's league of trading partners, coming after Japan, Hong Kong, the United States, the FRG, Australia and Britain; although until quite recently, during the so-called Cultural Revolution, France held third place in this league. The Paris newspaper LE MONDE considers that the reason for the insignificant volume of trade between France and China is the fact that the French Government has not given permission for the sale of military equipment to Beijing. Developing this argument, the newspaper considered it unlikely that in the near future China will give foreign firms such major orders as in recent years, with the exception of very specific fields like arms and advanced technology.

Here is what another French newspaper QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS thinks about trade with China. China, it writes, is a difficult and impecunious client. Washington and Tokyo have convinced themselves of this through their own bitter experience. The Chinese miracle, the newspaper concludes, has really turned out to be a mirage and the Japanese have let it be known on several occasions that the political concessions made by them in return for major contracts have remained unpaid by Beijing.

[Nekrasov] And now the Western press is very attentively following the political aspects of the French president's visit to Beijing and expressing many opinions about them.

[Andrianov] These opinions have been quite conflicting. Well, everyone has his own ideas. If, however, one takes the statements that were made by the participants in the Sino-French dialogue, then it is quite evident that on the majority of questions of world politics that were discussed during the talks there were considerable discrepancies in the attitudes of Paris and Beijing and sometimes even contradictions.

Foreign diplomats and journalists in the Chinese capital noticed, for example, that it was apparent at the very start of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit that he had no intention of siding with the Chinese view that the Soviet Union represents a global threat to Western Europe and Asia. The Chinese leaders, however, laying stress on that thesis, indirectly criticized the stance of the French president, who stressed the need to continue a dialogue with the Soviet Union and to strengthen the process of detente, stating that tension must not be allowed to dominate on the European Continent. (Krenz), a correspondent of the West German DIE WELT in Beijing, wrote frankly that the Chinese leaders criticize the French president's policy aimed at detente with the Soviet Union.

In this connection, speaking of French television, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing was compelled to state that the Chinese leaders have a very bellicose attitude toward the Soviet Union and alleges that the danger of a new world war originates with the Soviet Union. Well, as you know, the anti-Sovietism of the Beijing leaders is far from new.

They elevated 17 to the rank of state policy long ago, and sober-minded statesmen, one would think, could make out the reasons behind it and can understand the dangerous aims that it serves--dangerous for the cause of peace and for all mankind.

[Khokhlov] Judging by Western press reports, while he was in Beijing, the French president expressed the wish that China will promote the stabilization of the international situation and make its contribution to the cause of world peace.

[Andrianov] It may be said that the response in Beijing to this wish by the head of the French state was extremely original. As everyone knows very well, on 16 October, during Valery Giscard d'Estaing's visit, China exploded a nuclear device in the atmosphere. The explosion was quite a big one. According to information from the U.S. Department of Energy, it was up to 1 megaton--in other words almost equivalent to 1 million tons of ordinary TNT explosive. As AFP noted in this connection, observers in the Chinese capital said that the timing of these new nuclear tests coincided with the warnings that Beijing expressed to Valery Giscard d'Estaing over the stepping up of international tension. You see how cleverly the Beijing leaders arrange everything?

Incidentally, many people have pointed out the fact that this was the first time that China has carried out a nuclear explosion since 1978. Why exactly did the Chinese leadership choose to do this right now? A chance coincidence, perhaps, or an accidental concurrence of circumstances? Hardly. It is evidence of an evil design by the Chinese leadership which carried out such a malicious act. It also took into account the complications which carried out such a malicious act. It also took into account the complications which have taken place in international affairs, the most acute situation which has come about in the Persian Gulf area, and much else that is far from promoting normal mutual relations between individual countries.

The nuclear explosion which resounded 10 days ago was calculated by Beijing to exacerbate the international situation even further and poison the political atmosphere on the world scene even more. It is only these calculations that Beijing could have been guided by, since facts show that it is in complete accordance with the strategic designs of the Beijing hegemonists and their far-reaching plans threatening world peace.

U.S., Chinese Relations

[Nekrasov] In this connection, there have recently appeared a number of publications in the Western press in general and the U.S. press in particular analyzing the present situation and the prospects for tomorrow in the sphere of Chinese-U.S. relations. It is already becoming quite a commonly held viewpoint in such commentaries, where the authors are guided by an objective approach, to state that the "Chinese factor"--as it is called in U.S. policy--is once again becoming, as in the past, a factor influencing the growth of aggressiveness in that policy. The commentaries recall that the Vietnamese venture by U.S. imperialism was begun in a situation when Beijing stirred up a polemic against the CPSU and when relations between our countries had become critical. And now, in the present situation when Beijing is showing aggressiveness in Southeast Asia and when it is trying to make contact everywhere with the most aggressive militarist forces of imperialism, in Washington--and Brzezinski, the presidential assistant for national security affairs, is named among others as an author of these views--the opinion is that this action by Beijing simply does not play into the hands of the present turnabout in U.S. foreign policy--it is one of its component parts. It is reported that back in early 1977, in other words during the first few months of Carter's presidency, Brzezinski drew up the concept of a rapprochement with China, a rapprochement which was put forward as one of the primary tasks of U.S. diplomacy.

And while Vance was sent then to Moscow with proposals on strategic arms reduction which were known beforehand to be clearly unacceptable, at the same time there lay in offices of the State Department and the White House a plan already prepared for the development of relations with Beijing.

[Khokhlov] I would like to add that quite recently in U.S. leaders' official statements much prominence was given to the idea of some "balanced approach" to both the Soviet Union and China. Now they are trying to keep quiet about this, and apparently only because in practice such an approach has not materialized. The United States is openly trying to form an alliance with China.

[Nekrasov] Your remark was quite right, Nikolay Petrovich, that an equidistant, or identical approach to the Soviet Union and China has long been discarded. And that is exactly what I was saying, that discarding essentially began in the first few months of Carter's presidency. Initially it was camouflaged by various phrases and hidden under the table, as it were; but the more time went on, the more that policy reared its head, and there is now no reason for speaking of any "equidistance" or "balance" in Washington's attitude.

Now there is yet another event of this week which, I think, deserves attention. That is the disarmament action week which began last Friday. Its most important and interesting feature is that it is being held on the decision of the United Nations--an interstate organization. While before, it was public organizations which stirred up public opinion to fight for disarmament and arms reduction, now such a force as the United Nations has embarked upon action. In addition, it is a significant coincidence that the week of action began on the very same day that the United Nations marked the 35th anniversary of its existence. And this UN appeal to the masses is a major factor in the situation today indicating that reflected in the United Nations is the growing alarm by world public opinion over the actions of U.S. imperialism, as well as the increasing resolve of the masses to struggle to put an end to the current maneuvers which are dangerous for the cause of peace and to embark on a course of detente, to return to detente as it was implemented in the 1970's.

[Andrianov] Here we end our program. Thank you for listening, and all the best to you, dear friends!

U.S. FUELING GULF CONFLICT DESPITE CLAIMS OF NEUTRALITY

LD270955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 5

[I. Tarutin comment on AFP report under the rubric "Following a Dispatch": "Whipping up Tension"]

[Text] Washington, 21 Oct (AFP)--The U.S. Defense Department has announced that joint naval and air force maneuvers by the United States and Britain have begun in the Gulf of Oman.

[I. Tarutin comment] Against the background of the continuing hostilities between Iraq and Iran, the new show of strength in the Persian Gulf complicates still further the already extremely tense situation obtaining in the region. Despite official assurances of neutrality in the Iraq-Iran conflict the United States is in essence following a course of whipping up this conflict, using military force to exert flagrant pressure on Near Eastern states. Washington has recently been seeking to involve its NATO allies in this policy of open blackmail. In accordance with President Carter's new doctrine the United Forces of the bloc's members must take on the "defense" of the gulf. However, it is not hard to see that the leading role is assigned to the United States in these plans. So in effect talk of some kind of international control only acts as a cover for Washington's plans to establish its own domination over that oil-bearing region.

U.SSR EMBASSY PROTESTS TREATMENT OF SOVIET CITIZEN

LD232118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1947 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Washington that news has come in of fresh unseemly activities, to which American officials have recently resorted with regard to Soviet citizens who, for various reasons, have found themselves in the United States but have then desired to return to their homeland, the Soviet Union.

On 16 October the Soviet citizen Butenko asked the consultate general of the Soviet Union in Washington to assist him in returning to the Soviet Union. However, representatives of the U.S. State Department demanded a meeting with Butenko, allegedly with the aim of making sure that he intended to leave the United States of his own accord and without any external pressure. They were given such an opportunity, although not one international treaty or agreement on consular questions, including current bilateral Soviet-American agreements, provides for the organization of such meetings, since the return of citizens to their own countries does not require any sort of special permission of the authorities of the country of residence. Butenko agreed to meet with representatives of the State Department as well as those from the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States.

The conversation with, or rather the interrogation of Butenko in a base and provocative form, was conducted by an American representative for almost 3 hours. The female staff member from the directorate for Soviet Union affairs of the State Department, (Berdener), freely using expressions which clearly did not correspond to her status as a representative from a diplomatic department, attempted to exert open pressure on Butenko with the aim of making him refuse to return to the Soviet Union. This was done in spite of the frequent statements of the Soviet citizen that he had made a firm decision to return home since it was only in the Soviet Union that he would be a really free and happy man. (Berdener) did everything in order to detain Butenko in the United States without respect to commonsense. She frequently declared that she was not satisfied with the answers of the Soviet citizen and under this pretext insisted on organizing further meetings. Representatives from the Soviet Embassy who were present at the conversation have protested the groundless demands of the representative of the U.S. State Department, which flagrantly contradict the generally accepted norms of international law, existing international treaties and agreements and principles of humanity. They resolutely demanded the end to the unseemly intrigues concerning the Soviet citizen. Butenko has flown out to the Soviet Union.

PRC SUPPORTS U.S. MIDEAST NUCLEAR STRATEGY

LD260139 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Washington POST recently published a secret directive by President Carter concerning U.S. nuclear strategy in the Middle East. The paper said that the President had issued a secret order to the leader of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force, General Kelly, to prepare for the possible use of U.S. nuclear weapons in the region. Also an order was issued for the allocation of several B-52 strategic bombers to transfer 19 nuclear weapons to the Middle East in the event the U.S. President decided to use them. Thus the nuclear sword of the United States, which according to Leonid Brezhnev does not agree with the cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces in the region, has been directed against the countries and peoples of the Middle East.

Beijing's hegemonist policy had a certain role in Washington's decision to make the Arab peoples nuclear hostages. The Chinese leadership is getting closer to the aggressive quarters in the United States and therefore it approves in every way any escalation of military tensions in the world. Beijing does not stop at liking U.S. nuclear preparations in the Middle East; in addition it pushes Washington by all means toward armed intervention in the affairs of the region's sovereign countries, even if this calls for the use of unclear weapons. It is very well known that Beijing is also flirting with the U.S. main protectorate in the Middle East: Israel. Thus it is not surprising for Beijing to look with satisfaction at Tel Aviv's nuclear ambitions, given that different sources have said that Tel Aviv has a stock of atomic weapons. Beijing fully supports Pentagon efforts aimed at setting up a wide network of military bases in and around the Middle East. This does not exclude U.S. nuclear bases. (?Harold Brown), official of the National Security Council, said that Beijing greatly facilitated the achievement of U.S. nuclear strategy beginning with the Middle East and ending with South Asia.

The American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote recently that Beijing was motivated by selfish objectives. What are they? When Mao, China's great [word indistinct] as he is called, laid down the foundations of Beijing's provocative and barbaric policy toward the fates of tens of peoples and countries in the world, he said: Let the coming nuclear war shake the world to its foundations and let it kill innumerable millions of people; millions of other Chinese will live after the Third World War. In other words, Mao wanted to say: Let millions of Arabs, for instance, die on condition that millions of Chinese live and build on the world's ruins the society wanted by Beijing.

Up to now no statement has been issued by any of the present Chinese leaders renouncing Mao's barbaric law. On the contrary, Beijing's practical policy in the various parts of the world, including the Middle East, indicates that the Chinese leadership continues to pursue Mao's aggressive and hegemonist law. This strategy is backed by a growing race to manufacture nuclear missiles in China, which has territorial claims against many countries. As Leonid Brezhnev has said, this policy contains in its folds a great danger to all peace-loving peoples. The Chinese leadership, by wagering on waging local and even nuclear wars and by pushing the U.S. imperialists toward waging a nuclear world war, insolently sentences to death hundreds of millions of people in the world, including Chinese, many of whom according to Beijing will survive thanks to their numbers.

But the question is: Who gave Beijing and the U.S. imperialists the right to play with the lives of millions of people? No one gave them this right and no one wants to give it to them. Beijing and the U.S. imperialists strive to usurp this right.

Therefore one of the first tasks facing the Arabs and all other peoples today is the consolidation by all means of the struggle for the removal of the danger of nuclear war in the Middle East, indeed in the whole world. In this context, the call of the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the USSR's 63d anniversary, "People of the world, reply with firmness to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, hegemonism, militarism and revanchism," acquires great significance.

UPCOMING TRIAL OF 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY GROUPINGS' VIEWED

LD242222 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct, TASS--A trial of participants in "counter-revolutionary groupings" of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing is to begin at the end of October--early in November, this year, Peng Zhen, deputy chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, said in a conversation with the head of the West German news agency DPA. According to him, the accused are to be acquainted soon with charges which are being brought against them.

Only specially selected "representatives" of various state organisations will be admitted to the proceedings. This is indicative of its virtually closed-door character. Earlier, Chinese leaders, Deng Xiaoping, in particular, explained that by the need to keep state secrets which can be disclosed during the court examination. However, the real cause of that decision, as is considered by foreign observers here, is an attempt to prevent a public airing of facts revealing Mao Zedong's role in the preparation and carrying out of the Cultural Revolution. Besides, the closed-door character of this political trial meets the interests of those Chinese leaders who actively participated in the Cultural Revolution and still hold high posts in the party and the state.

It is considered in diplomatic and journalistic circles here that the trial which is being prepared will become a reflection of the on-going struggle for power in China. It is being asserted that Deng Xiaoping is trying to use it for compromising and still more undermining the positions of his opponents from among those promoted by the Cultural Revolution at all levels, including the now chairman of the CCP Central Committee, Hua Guofeng.

It has been noted here that some Hong Kong publications, which are reckoned connected with certain circles of the Chinese leadership, have reported, with reference to Beijing, that during the preliminary investigation the accused denied charges brought against them and justified their actions by referring to Mao Zedong's "directives". Thus, according to a report of the magazine ZHENGMING, Jiang Qing asserted that the organisers of the trial "are beating the dog while forgetting about its master". She also allegedly stated that she does not bear responsibility for the dispersion of the demonstration in Tiannmen Square and reprisals against the demonstrators in April 1976, and suggested that Hua Guofeng who held at that time the post of the PRC's minister of public security, be summoned as a witness on that question.

The magazine reports that Huang Yongsheng, former chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army of China, and other military leaders from Lin Biao's "grouping" fully denied any involvement in a "conspiracy" to make an attempt on the life of Mao Zedong, conspiracy which is being imputed to them.

COMMENTATORS EXAMINE SOUTH KOREAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM

Kharkov: Threats Determined Outcome

LD241710 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 24 Oct 80

["New Facade for the Dictatorial Regime"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct, TASS--TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Seoul regime is trying to present the results of the so-called "referendum" held on Wednesday on the draft "new constitution" of South Korea as something short [as received] of "unanimous approval by the people" of the power of the new dictator Chon Tu-hwan. Meanwhile, it is well known that the political spectacle was played in the conditions of the state of emergency clamped down in the south of Korea, in the conditions of ruthless persecutions against all who, directly or indirectly, come out in favour of democratic reforms, in defence of human rights. There can be no talk about any free will by the population during such a "referendum". It was, in fact, imposed on the South Korean voters who were unambiguously warned by the authorities that any dodging from the vote will be punished. The procurator general made a special statement on the eve of the "referendum" threatening with severe punishment those who will make an attempt to boycott it.

Under these conditions, the outcome of the "referendum" was clear from the very beginning. That is why no one can be surprised by the official turn-out figure. It is noteworthy that a relatively high percentage of people was not afraid of casting "no" ballots in the conditions of terror. About ten per cent of the people who took part in the referendum, that is more than two million South Korean citizens, voted against the draft "new constitution" which is designed to give a semblance of legitimacy to the new dictatorship.

It is reported that Chon Tu-hwan intends to promulgate the new constitution on Monday, October 27. This will lead automatically to the immediate disbanding of all political parties and organizations in South Korea as well as parliament. The functions of the latter will pass over before the elections, to be held not earlier than mid-1981, to the so-called national security council in which the leading role is played by representatives of the military leadership. It is them who will decide what political parties can be created in the south of Korea and who from the present political figures may be given permission to participate in them. The authorities openly declare, however, that representatives of the opposition will be subjected to a "political purge".

The new constitution gives practically unlimited powers to the head of the Seoul military administration. This means that all the talk about some "peaceful transition" to presidential rule in South Korea is nothing but mere words. Another American stooge in Seoul is conducting the same policy of arbitrariness and violence which was pursued by his predecessors. He serves with the same zeal the American military interests. The attempt to provide a "constitutional basis" for the present Seoul regime is nothing but an attempt to camouflage its anti-people essence.

Mikhaylov: National Referendum 'Farce'

SK250643 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Station commentator Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] We now present a commentary by Mikhaylov, commentator of this broadcasting station, on an incident in South Korea.

On 22 October, a so-called national referendum was conducted to adopt a new constitution. This national referendum was conducted under an emergency martial law which imposes strict censorship on the mass media, bans all political activities and imprisons opposition activists.

Fearing the failure of the national referendum, the South Korean authorities used threatening and menacing tricks. For example, Kim Chong-kyong, South Korea's prosecutor general, threateningly said that he would sternly punish those who tried to obstruct the voting on the referendum.

As foreign observers have noted, the South Korean voters ignored these threats and explicitly expressed their suspicion about the national referendum. A reporter from a French press agency reported that many people in Seoul refused to vote.

The national referendum farce clearly indicates that Chon Tu-hwan will strengthen his dictatorial system. In accordance with a new constitution, he can arbitrarily form a cabinet and a supreme court, dismiss the National Assembly at any time and decree martial law.

Chon Tu-hwan's constitution violates the South Korean people's right to participate in the direct election of the president. An electoral college, the so-called 500-man national council for unification, will elect the president. Only those who support the authorities can gain membership on this council.

The National Assembly, a third of whose members are appointed by decrees issued by a high authority, is only authorized to discuss laws issued by the Seoul authorities. It is not authorized to go beyond this. Those who are suspicious about its legality are immediately charged with violating the constitution and national security laws. It is not difficult to predict what their fate will be.

In trying to legitimize the new constitution, the Seoul remnants rave that the constitution limits presidential power to a single 7-year term. They contend this will be conducive to building a reunified and democratic society in the southern half of Korea. However, history reveals that while successive Seoul rulers have clarmored about the transition of power while fabricating their constitutions, they always broke their promises. How can anyone guarantee that the current president will not do the same?

The incidents which have occurred in South Korea prove that the new constitution will not and cannot solve growing social, political and economic problems. The South Korean people are continuously struggling to achieve their rights to existence and democratic freedom and to oppose Chon Tu-hwan's antinational regime.

LAPIN-LED CPSU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TOKYO

OW251620 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] A CPSU delegation arrived in Tokyo today at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party. The delegation is headed by Lapin, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting and includes (Gatarov), second secretary of the CPSU (Primoriy) District Committee, and Senatorov, chief of a section of the CPSU International Department.

KUCHKO NOTES JAPAN'S RENEWED CLAIM TO KURIL ISLANDS

LD262018 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Oct (TASS)--TASS correspondent Vladimir Kuchko reports: Japanese Foreign Minister M. Ito has made an "inspection tour" of the sea near the lesser Kuril ridge islands which belong to the Soviet Union. Speaking to Japanese correspondents in his suite at Nemuro in the northern part of Hokkaido, he again repeated the unfounded Japanese claim to these islands.

Before that, M. Ito, speaking at a meeting of a parliamentary committee, openly fought for Japanese rearmament and boosting the armed forces of the country which were created in breach of the constitution. He tried to justify a further stepping-up of Japan's military might by taking recourse to the mythical "Soviet threat."

The fabrications about a "Soviet threat" and arguments about a nonexisting "territorial problem" pursue a very determined aim: to boost, once again, an anti-Soviet campaign among the Japanese people and to cover up their own military preparations.

Provocatory plots of this kind have repeatedly collapsed. Even the Japanese bourgeois press is forced to admit the factual failure of the plan to warm up anti-Soviet sentiments on Hokkaido. The majority of the local inhabitants refute the fabrication of a "threat from the north" and is for maintaining good-neighborly relations between the two countries, noted MAINCHI DAILY NEWS in an article.

It is more obvious that the attempts of Japanese official circles to encourage provocatory campaigns, which have a distinctly unfriendly character with regard to the Soviet Union, are against the interest of the people of Japan and are an obstacle in the development of relations between the two countries.

ALEKSEYEV VIEWS SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE RELATIONS

OW270605 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] It is safe to say that a turning point has now arrived in trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. The question is whether it will be possible to continue developing these relations or will there be a time of stagnation, or a time of our curtailment, in those relations?

Until now very active developments have marked Soviet-Japan trade. These developments were attributable to the economic potential and high scientific and technological levels of the two countries, the structure of their foreign trade, which complements each other, and the geographical proximity of Japan to the eastern area of the Soviet Union.

In the 1970's Japan and the Soviet Union became each other's major trade partner. Regrettably, however, trade volume between the two countries declined and the tempo in their economic cooperation slowed down this year. This is a highly undesirable tendency and entirely the result of an initiative taken by the Japanese side.

Submitting to the Carter administration's outrageous pressure, the Japanese Government resorted to so-called economic sanctions against the Soviet Union without any justifiable grounds. I say that the step was without any justifiable grounds because it was never a product of a situation in the Soviet-Japan relations but an action imposed on Japan by a third country. As a result of this unilateral action, the export-import bank of Japan stopped giving nationally financed credits to commercial transactions with the Soviet Union and to joint cooperative projects undertaken with the Soviet Union. The exchange of various delegations also came to a halt. As a consequence, the growth of Soviet-Japan trade became slack and no one now knows what will become of contracts for plant exports to the Soviet Union amounting to more than $1 billion.

Who on earth suffered losses from the sanctions? The Soviet Union diverted its orders, which Japan had rejected, to West European companies, competitors of Japanese companies. An outstanding example of this is a very big order, the Dynamo steel plant, which amounted to a total of $350 million. The order for the plant was originally placed with the Nippon steel corporation but eventually went to a French company. According to the Japanese press, Japanese business circles are very concerned about this situation.

We cannot but feel strange about the Japanese Government's attitude. In the middle of the 1970's, Japanese leaders extensively advertised their intention to uphold the principle of separating political from economic matters but, now, they have suddenly become believers in the principle that economic matters cannot be separated from the political.

The Japanese side has framed a political demand as a conditon to resuming normal economic ties with the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's position on this issue was clarified by General Secretary Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in his 29 August speech at Alma-Ata. General Secretary Brezhnev called for a further development of economic relations with Japan and said that the question now hinges on the attitude of the Japanese side. He stressed that the future of economic exchanges between the Soviet Union and Japan solely depends on the question of how far the Japanese leadership can maintain its independent and realistic policy without surrendering to outside pressures.

At its plenary session which convened this week, the USSR Supreme Soviet reconfirmed Soviet readiness to develop trade relations with developed capitalist nations, including Japan, on a basis of reciprocity. In doing so the Soviet Union gives a special role to trade agreements based on a compensation formula.

The preparation of the 11th 5-Year Plan is now nearing completion in the Soviet Union and the plan envisages the participation of foreign companies. Therefore, what is important to the Soviet Union is the question of whether the sincerity of partners toward rendering cooperation on the basis of practicality and reciprocity can be trusted or not.

As is evident from press reports, Japanese business circles and government authorities are deeply concerned with the present status of Japan's trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union. However, the Japanese Government thinks that it can begin studying the question related to the sanctions against the Soviet Union only after the U.S. presidential election. It is rather queer that, accordingly, the Japanese Government fawns upon President Carter and yields to his demand. Is this servile attitude fit for those who have declared to pursue an independent diplomacy out of consideration for national interests?

With regard to the question of developing its relations with Japan, the Soviet Union thinks--as it has always thought in the past--that a good result can be expected only when both sides show constructive attitudes and interest in each other. To use trade as a tool of political intimidation is an ugly thing and economically unprofitable even to those who advocate it. This has been proven by practice. Japan has a rich experience in rendering practical cooperation. We hope that Japan will add much to this experience in the days to come.

USSR, MONGOLIA SIGN NEW TRADE AGREEMENT

LD271037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] An agreement on commodity exchange and payments between the USSR and Mongolia for 1981-1985 was signed in Moscow 22 October.

The sides have contracted for a considerable increase in reciprocal deliveries of commodities. Commodity exchange during the new 5-year period will be about 60 percent higher than during the present 5-year plan. The Soviet Union will increase its deliveries to Mongolia of machinery and equipment, petroleum products, industrial materials, construction materials and other traditional Soviet export commodities.

The Mongolian People's Republic will supply the USSR with an increasing volume of goods produced by enterprises constructed with the USSR's technical assistance during the present 5-year plan--mining and light industry output.

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTS ON VISIT OF PRIME MINISTER KARMAL

End of Visit; Stay for 'Treatment'

LD241326 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct, TASS--Babrak Karmal today completed his trip over the Soviet Union. The trip was envisaged by the programme of his official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. He will stay in the USSR for several days for a brief rest and treatment. The officials who accompanied Babrak Karmal during his visit to the USSR left Moscow for home today.

[Kuwait KUNA in Arabic at 0830 GMT on 27 October 80 in its coverage of the Karmal visit reports: "The sources did not disclose the nature of the Afghani president's illness. However, political observers believe that it is a "political" one, as reports from Afghanistan indicate that popular opposition to Karmal's Marxist government, which is supported by the Soviets, is growing and that the conditions are unstable."]

Glukhov: 'Full Unity' of Views

LD252106 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by the general secretary of Afghanistan's People's Democratic Party, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, is over. There were Soviet-Afghan talks during the visit. The leaders of the two nations, Leonid Brezhnev and Babrak Karmal, signed a joint statement. Yuriy Glukhov comments: The agreements signed in Moscow mark an important stage in further strengthening Soviet-Afghan friendship. This friendship is based on equality, mutual respect, revolutionary solidarity and internationalism. The confirmation of the two countries' resolve to develop friendship and cooperation becomes of particular importance now. The Afghan revolution is passing through a complicated period. It has to cope with broad and carefully planned aggression organized by the United States and its allies in concert with Beijing. These forces have unleashed an undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. They infiltrate Afghanistan with bands of mercenaries from the territory of neighboring countries sowing death and devastation. The Afghan leader Babrak Karmal has said that in the days hardest in their history the Afghan people asked the Soviet Union to help them defend their freedom, national independence and territorial integrity, uphold the gains of the April revolution and repel outside encroachment. The Soviet Union, Babrak Karmal stressed, by giving timely aid to the Afghan people in repelling outside aggression, has proved once again its unfailing devotion to the policy of defending peace and freedom and independence of nations.

At the Soviet-Afghan talks it has been stressed that the Soviet Union will fulfill its internationalist duty to the Afghan people. It is high time for those who encroach upon Afghanistan's independence, the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev said in a statement in the Kremlin, to realize that their adventuristic plans are doomed to failure. The revolutionary process in Afghanistan is irreversible.

The participants in the talks in Moscow stressed the futility of the attempt to interfere in the Afghan people's internal affairs and spoke in favor of seeking a political settlement for the situation in Afghanistan. The road to this settlement, they said, lies through a stop to outside aggression and through normalization of relations between Afghanistan and its neighbors, primarily Pakistan. The well-known proposals of the Afghan Government create a basis for such normalization. The Soviet and Afghan leaders spoke in favor of strengthening peace in Asia and proclaiming the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. They reaffirmed they are striving to promote the easing of tension. Full unity in viewpoints and understanding on all issues under discussion: such was the outcome of the Soviet-Afghan talks held during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the Afghan leader, Babrak Karmal.

Afghan Official on Visit

LD252334 Moscow TASS in English 1712 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 25 Oct, TASS--"The Afghan delegation expresses profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government for exclusively warm reception accorded to it in the Soviet Union in the course of the official friendly visit by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the DRA Babrak Karmal," a TASS correspondent was told by member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Saleh Mohammad Ziray on returning home.

He pointed out that "the visit by the Afghan delegation and the meetings and conversations of Babrak Karmal with our great friend, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, and the Soviet-Afghan statement signed by the heads of the two states are of great importance not only for the further consolidation of friendship and fraternity between our two parties, countries and peoples, but also for the cause of peace in the region and throughout the world." "The results of the visit," Saleh Mohammad Ziray stressed, "became a worthy response to the hostile propaganda launched against our country and Soviet-Afghan friendship by the forces of imperialism and reaction."

"In the course of the visit the Soviet Union demonstrated once again its firm aspiration for peace and security on earth, its support to our just struggle for implementing the goals of the April revolution, for freedom and independence of our motherland," Saleh Mohammad Ziray stressed.

Karmal Radio-Television Interview

LD251916 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister, ended his official visit in the USSR. He will stay for a few days in the USSR for medical examinations and rest.

Babrak Karmal, in an interview with the DRA radio-television representatives discussed the results of his friendly and official visit to USSR. We now bring this interview to our dear listeners.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified announcer] Dear listeners of Radio Afghanistan: We are reporting from Sheremetyevo Airport in Moscow. At this moment, Babrak Karmal's aircraft has arrived at the airport from Leningrad.

We have asked Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister to answer our questions regarding his visit to the USSR.

Esteemed Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA Central Committee, president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and prime minister: As it has been seen, the party, government and people of USSR welcomed you with unprecedented warmth. Could you please tell us how your visit to the USSR ended and what will be the effects on the future development of relations between Afghanistan and the USSR?

[Karmal] While our friendly and official visit to our friendly and brother country, the USSR, has ended, it must be clearly said that during this visit, our talks and discussions with the party and government leaders of USSR, in particular with the esteemed comrade, L.I. Brezhnev, which were held in atmosphere of sincerity and brotherhood and full mutual understanding, not only showed a complete unity of views and stands of both sides concerning issues of mutual interest, but is a new page in the broad further development and progress and a new era in our friendly and fraternal relations.

The USSk side has clearly expressed its great international solidarity from the people of Afghanistan and PDPA and DRA in their struggle for the defense of the gains of the Saur revolution, in particular its second stage; in its efforts to repulse the aggressions and foreign interferences and the still further consolidation of our national independence, national sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the heroic and revolutionary Afghanistan; and the socioeconomic enhancement of the country. They emphasized this once again.

We are grateful for this kind of fraternal assistance from the USSR. We are sincerely thankful. We are confident that our deep, all-round and friendly relations, in the interests of the people of both countries in the interests of peace and security of the people of the region and of the world, are developing further and further every day.

You could refer to the document, signed between the DRA and USSR, called "Statement of the DRA and USSR," in order to realize still further the historic importance of our visit to the USSR. This document expresses full pleasure and complete consent at the high and lofty level of the consolidation of friendship and disinterested cooperation between our parties, governments and people, and defines the future path of development of our fraternal relations, which undoubtedly will be more friendly, stronger and more fruitful. [end recording]

TURKMENISTAN HOSTS DELEGATION OF AFGHAN PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVES

LD241551 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 Oct 80 p 3

[TURKMENINFORM report: "Afghan Public Figures Familiarize Themselves with Turkmenistan"]

[Text] A large group of representatives of public organizations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has arrived in Turkmenistan. The guests will spend 2 weeks familiarizing themselves with the work experience of the republic's soviet organs and public organizations. They will visit industrial and agricultural enterprises and scientific and cultural establishments and will go to Nebit-Dag and to Maryyskaya, Chardzhouskaya and Tashauzskaya oblasts.

On 15 October the Afghan comrades were received by R.A. Bazarova and N.T. Suyunov, deputy chairmen of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers. They spoke about the successes of Turkmenistan's working people in economic and cultural building, about the work of the republic's soviet organs in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 21st Turkmenistan CP Congress and about the Turkmen people's history, traditions and customs.

(Khazret Khamgar), member of the Organizational Department of the Kabul City Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, spoke on the guests' behalf. He expressed cordial gratitude for the hearty welcome given them on Turkmen soil and voiced firm confidence that the friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union will strengthen from day to day and help the Afghan people in the successful building of a new life.

On the same day the guests from Afghanistan visited the museum of fine arts and viewed the Turkmen SSR exhibition of national economic achievements. At the Glavkarakumstroy Administration G.E. Gribach, first deputy chief of the administration, spoke about the national economic significance of the Karakum Canal and the prospects for the further development of the republic's agriculture.

The guests were accompanied by A. Begdzhanov, chief of the Turkmenistan CP Central Committee Agitprop Department, and YE. Ovlyakuliyev, chief of the Central Committee Science and Education Institutions Department.

AFGHAN COURTS RELEASE 'DETAINEES' IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

LD242128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] In accordance with a decision of the special revolutionary court more than 60 detainees have been released from prisons in the Afghan provinces of Helmand and Paktia. These people, who had been deceived by hostile propaganda, had previously taken part in anti-government actions. BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY says that about (?500) people have been released in various Afghan provinces in recent days.

BAKHTAR CITED ON 'SUCCESSES' AGAINST REBELS

LD241232 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Kabul, 24 Oct, TASS--Successful operations are being continued to wipe out the gangs of mercenaries and terrorists operating in the territory of Afghanistan by the order of the forces of imperialism and reaction. As is reported by the NEWS AGENCY BAKHTAR, the People's Armed Forces of the DRA routed with the help of the population of a big gang in the province of Laghman. The mercenaries of imperialism and reaction, who terrorized the population and instigated it to anti-government actions, were equipped with Chinese, American and Pakistani arms and had considerable quantities of ammunition.

NEPESOV EXAMINES PRESENT AFGHAN SITUATION

LD221435 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 16 October 1980 publishes on page 3 a 1,300-word article by international observer M. Nepesov under the headline "Staunchness and Courage." Nepesov likens Afghanistan's present situation to that of the Soviet Central Asian republics in the twenties and thirties in the struggle against "Basmak" gangs, and gives a routine account of Afghanistan's struggle against "internal and foreign counterrevolution" and of the role of the Soviet Union's assistance. He asserts that "the majority of the 14 million Afghans have, in 2.5 years of struggle, thoroughly understood the antipopular nature of the'fighters for the faith' and 'defenders of Islam,' as the bandits often like to call themselves." Nepesov goes on to outline the process of "normalization" of the country's life and the development of the economy and education.

SOVIET, AFGHAN FRIENDSHIP SOCIETIES SIGN 5-YEAR AGREEMENT

LD230831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 80 p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] A 5-year agreement on cooperation between the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Afghanistan, and the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society was signed in Moscow on 17 October.

A plan for cooperation for 1981-1982 was signed within the framework of this agreement. Weeks of friendship and photographic exhibitions of the life and achievements of the Soviet and Afghan peoples are envisaged in the two countries. Meetings and soirees will be held to mark jubilees and memorable dates.

The documents were signed by USSR Minister S.F. Antonov, chairman of the board of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Ties With Afghanistan, and A. Ratebzad, chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society and minister of education of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KIRILENKO VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Address at Skoda Plant

LD241812 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Plzen, 24 Oct, TASS--Czechoslovakia's progress is inconceivable without enduring, unbreakful [as received] friendship or our people with the peoples of the Soviet Union, the country of the great Lenin, which is carrying the banner of freedom and revolutionary reforms, said Josef Mevald, first secretary of the Western Czech Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. He was speaking today at the Skoda plant, named after Lenin, at a Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship meeting on the occasion of the current friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by Andrey Kirilenko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation now covers all spheres of constructive activities of our peoples, Andrey Kirilenko said. "As was stressed during the Crimean meeting of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev with Comrade Gustav Husak and the leaders of other fraternal parties and states there are enormous potentialities lying in economic integration, specialization and cooperation of production between socialist states and the matter is only to bring them into play".

"We may optimistically look into the future", Andrey Kirilenko went on. "The great production and scientific-technical potential created in the countries of the socialist community, the advantages of socialist economic planning, and close interaction and cooperation constitute the basis of relying on which the fraternal peoples can achieve and will undoubtedly achieve further economic progress".

Turning to the international situation, Andrey Kirilenko said:

"Imperialism and reaction take under their wing the most rotten regimes hated by the peoples, bring pressure to bear on the developing countries and brandish arms. They are going ahead with their undeclared war against new Afghanistan, preventing the stabilization of the situation in South-East Asia, provoke conflicts in the Middle East and other regions of the world," Andrey Kirilenko said.

In the consistent course of the socialist community toward detente, in our peaceful initiatives, in the great prestige enjoyed by the socialist countries and their solidarity with the peoples fighting for liberation the imperialists see an insurmountable obstacle to their aggressive designs. Therefore they seek military superiority over the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community".

"With these aims in view the United States and NATO decided to deploy new American nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries," he went on. "For the same purpose, the Carter administration proclaimed the notorious 'new nuclear strategy' which whips up the nuclear arms race and increases the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. Together with U.S. imperialism, the Beijing hegemonists are taking part in these actions dangerous to the cause of peace. Beijing's policy is basically hostile to socialism, to the cause of detente and peace.

"Our class adversaries are trying again and again to test the strength of the socialist community. They exploit difficulties that arise in the course of building socialism in an effort to undermine the mainstays of the new social system".

"World socialism now has a powerful potential which helps solve successfully the problems of social development, repel the attacks of our class enemy and to go confidently ahead. We have a good compass--Marxist Leninist theory. On our side is the truth of history, the rich experience and fraternal mutual assistance of the socialist countries".

In conclusion Andrey Kirilenko said: We are inspired by the knowledge that the Soviet Union has reliable friends and allies in the noble struggle for stopping the arms race, for disarmament and a stable peace. In the unity of views and actions of the fraternal countries lies the guarantee and success of the great cause of peace and socialism.

Conclusion of Visit

LD261510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today returned to Moscow from Prague. He has been in the CSSR on a friendly visit at the invitation of the CZCP Central Committee. At the airport in Moscow he was met by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and other officials.

FURTHER GDR PROTEST OVER WEST BERLIN 'PROVOCATIONS' NOTED

LD270937 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report: "Ending Provocations"]

[Text] Berlin, 21 Oct--As ADN reports, GDR Government agent W. Mueller has again resolutely demanded that the West Berlin authorities stop the continuing provocations from West Berlin territory on the GDR's state border and the GDR's state railroads located in West Berlin.

At a meeting in West Berlin with (Kuntse), agent for the West Berlin Senat, W. Mueller made a representation in connection with the recent illegal actions by the FRG federal president and ministers of religion [as published] from West German Laender, and also in connection with the FRG's political activity in West Berlin. He stressed that such violations of the four-power agreement can only complicate the detente process.

PELSHE RECEIVES VACATIONING MUECKENBERGER

LD241603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Oct 80 p 5

[TASS report "Meeting at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] On 20 October A.Ya. Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, received E. Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SED Central Committee Central Party Control Commission, who is on vacation in the Soviet Union. I.S. Gustov and S. O.Postovalov, deputy chairmen of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Commission, and also H. Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES LJUBLJANA DELEGATION IN TBILISI

LD261932 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee has received in Tbilisi a delegation of the twin city of Ljubljana, which is paying a friendly visit to the Georgian capital. The delegation comprises Marjan Orozen, president of the City Conference of the LCY of Slovenia; Joze Marolt, chairman of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of Ljubljana; and (Milan Auden), chief editor of DENEVNIK of Ljubljana. During the talks, Eduard Shevardnadze expressed satisfaction with the development of friendly and business contacts between the two twinned cities. These contacts help improve mutual acquaintances which, in the ultimate analysis, contributes to the further consolidation of friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY.

PROTEST OF BERLIN VISIT BY GENERAL ROGERS REPORTED

LD231304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A TASS correspondent reports from Berlin: The USSR Embassy in the GDR has protested to the authorities of Britain, the United States and France in West Berlin in connection with the visit there by U.S. General Rogers, supreme commander of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe, and his militaristic comments. The statement says that both the visit and the comments of General Rogers are provocatory. An attempt was made to draw the Western sectors of Berlin into the NATO sphere of action, to which, as is well-known, West Berlin bears no relation. It is not the territory of this military bloc and NATO has no responsibility in West Berlin affairs.

Contrary to the interests of maintaining and strengthening peace, Rogers called for military threats and for an unbridled arms race. In addition, his comments were expressed in the spirit of the worst time of the cold war, and contain crude slander in regard to one of the parties to the West Berlin Quadripartite Agreement--the Soviet Union--and its policy. Rogers' visit and his comments are in sharp conflict with the word and spirit of the Quadripartite Agreement; with the obligations undertaken by the four governments; and with the repeated statements made by the Western parties in regard to their interest in maintaining a peaceful and calm situation in West Berlin and its environs. Concerning the question touched upon by Rogers regarding communications with West Berlin--which, incidentally, no one has threatened or threatens--it should be recalled that appropriate agreements exist which define the operative procedure and take into account the sovereign rights and legitimate interests of the GDR.

The Soviet Embassy protests against both Rogers provocative visit to the Western sector of Berlin, and also against his vain militaristic efforts [potugi] and comments which are hostile to the cause of peace and contradict the Quadripartite Agreement.

Ostrogorskiy Commentary

DW241332 Moscow in German to Germany 1623 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] What has a NATO agitator--even of a general's rank--lost in West Berlin, in a city which according to the letter and spirit of the Quadripartite Agreement should be kept free of all kinds of dangerous activities, a place that should never again be permitted to become a field of activity for cold war followers?

The appearance of Rogers in West Berlin is more evidence that certain NATO circles have not been able to come to accept the peaceful settlement of the West Berlin problem. They are obviously unable to accept the fact that the cheapest nuclear bomb of the West, as the agitators have always called West Berlin, has been defused. Their arms race policy and their policy of counterarmament needs hotbeds of tension to appear halfway credible. They seem to be looking toward West Berlin. This is the reason for the provocations against GDR railway installations in West Berlin and for the visit and the agitation by Rogers. The West German news agency DPA tried to undo the Soviet criticism of such provocative action by stating that the American troops are subordinate to Rogers in his capacity as the commander in chief of U.S. forces in Europe. The competence [word indistinct] of the American military is one thing, but action aimed at misusing West Berlin for NATO policy is another. Roger's visit was basically a scandalous attempt to involve West Berlin in NATO's sphere of activity. Those trying to justify that sort of thing must ask themselves who will profit from such (?action), who can win and who can only lose if the situation in and around West Berlin is heated up.

IRANIAN, IRAQI REPORTS ON FIGHTING 24-26 OCT NOTED

24 Oct Communiques

LD241444 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Oct, TASS--As was announced by the General Military Command of Iraq, Iraqi troops brought down six Iranian planes during the past day.

Its communique says that Iranian planes made raids on a number of civilian targets, causing casualties among the population as well as damage to residential houses.

Iraqi planes, for their part, made strikes against oil storages and oil pipes in areas near Ahvaz, bombed a concentration of vehicles and an oil storage in the area of Dezful, as well as oil tanks in the area of Masjid Soleyman.

Tehran, 24 Oct, TASS--Radio Tehran reports that Iraqi troops have not yet succeeded in capturing Abadan although these cities are daily subjected to intensive artillery fire. Exchanges of artillery fire in the area of Ahvaz, causing destruction and civilian casualties, are also reported. Iraqi troops had yesterday to retreat from the positions they held near the River Karkheh where they lost 14 tanks. Iranian landing troops carried out successful operations in the area of Susangerd.

In the Persian Gulf, the Iranians sank yesterday one Iraqi missile ship and two torpedo boats.

25 Oct Reports

LD251419 Moscow TASS in English 1216 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Oct, TASS--The Iraqi Supreme Military Command said the Iraqi troops had established full control over the city of Khorramshahr and continued to pursue the remains of the Iranian troops retreating towards Abadan.

The communique notes that in the past twenty four hours a total of 10 Iranian planes and helicopters have been downed.

The Iraqi aviation attacked the railroad Ahvaz-Bandar-e Shahpur, oil-storage deports to the north of Ahvaz and a military transport near Taheri.

Tehran, 25 Oct, TASS--The Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces denied reports that Iraqi troops had captured Khorramshahr. The Tehran Radio announced that the Iraqis managed to get hold of only separate areas in the city.

It is announced that Abadan, Ahvaz and Shushtar have come under artillery fire and air bombardment. Fierce battles have been going on near Sar-e Pol-e Zahab causing extensive losses to both sides.

The Iranian aviation attacked military garrisons and the positions of army units inside the Iraqi territory, according to the reports issued by the Joint Staff.

MENGISTU ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, WELCOMED BY SOVIET LEADERS

LD270934 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 27 Oct, TASS--Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Chairman of the Commission on Forming the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam came to Moscow today at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At the airport the guest was welcomed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee--Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov and Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

GABRIELYAN CRITICIZES EGYPTIAN, U.S. ARMS DELIVERIES TO SOMALIA

LD250420 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Arming the Aggressor"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct, TASS--TASS commentator Gennadiy Gabrielyan writes:

The report which has come from Cairo to the effect that Omar Haji Mohamed, Somali deputy minister of defence, chief of staff of the country's armed forces, applied to the leadership of Egypt in a request for arms deliveries, has not surprised those who watch the development of the military-political situation in the Horn of Africa. At the end of last week, the Libyan newspaper AL-ZAHR AL-AHDAR wrote in connection with the arrival of a new group of Egyptian military specialists in Somalia that after the Mogadishu regime decided to reorient itself towards the West and supported the capitulatory Camp David agreements, relations between Egypt and the Somalia have begun developing rapidly, particularly in the military field. Egypt has got accustomed to the role of gendarme in the region to such an extent that it no longer conceals its presence in Somalia, which was stated recently by none other than General Abu Ghazzal, chief of the General Staff of Egypt. It should be noted, by the way, that it was exactly with him that Omar Haji Mohamed held talks on arms deliveries.

It is not by chance that the Somali emissary arrived in Cairo: It is well known in Mogadishu that Egyptian arsenals are being constantly replenished with "Made in the USA" arms within the framework of the Camp David deal. The Mogadishu figures are also being inspired by the "successes" in the strengthening of their own contacts with Washington. As is known, the USA is now rearming the Somali Army in exchange for giving the Pentagon access to Somali military bases: The Somalians are to get this year 20 million dollars worth of U.S. arms according to the agreement signed.

It is not a secret to anyone how the arms are being used. Here is the latest example: The Ethiopian Ministry of Defence reported another aggression by Somali troops in the period of September 18 to October 16, this year, in Ethiopia's southeastern province of Bale. It is also known that the Mogadishu rulers' expansionist aspirations also apply to parts of the territories of Kenya and Djibouti.

This is why the establishment of the Washington-Mogadishu military-political alliance and the drawing of Egypt into it is arousing a resolute protest of all the progressive countries of Africa. The Ethiopian newspaper ADDIS ZEMEN emphasized that Somali population need bread, not guns which are being imposed on them. And it could be added: irrespective of where the guns come from--from Washington or from Cairo.

MAURITIAN DEMAND FOR RETURN OF DIEGO GARCIA REPORTED

LD270808 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Oct, TASS--At a press-conference held here the Prime Minister of the state of Mauritius Seewoosagur Ramgoolam has demanded that the governments of the United States and Britain should immediately start negotiations on the return to Mauritius of the Diego Garcia Island on which the Pentagon established the largest in the Indian Ocean naval and air base. "We have already officially brought this demand to the notice of the U.S. Department of State and the Foreign Office of Britain. If the demand to return the island is not met, we intend to submit the question to the International Court," he said.

The prime minister of Mauritius came here for an official visit in the course of which he will hold negotiations with Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, other members of the Indian Government on questions of bilateral relations and also a number of international problems.

USSR DONATES FOOD, MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO SWAPO

LD231021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 80 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "A Gift for the Namibian Patriots"]

[Text] Luanda--An Aeroflot AN-12 aircraft landed in the Angolan capital. It brought food, medicines and other essential goods--a gift for the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) from the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries.

For more than 20 years our countries have been linked by relations of friendship and militant solidarity (Riundzha Kaakunga), member of the SWAPO Central Committee, said, accepting the friendly gift. Soviet people have always diplayed feelings of sincere sympathy and respect for the Namibian patriots' struggle for freedom and independence, against racism and apartheid and against man's exploitation of man.

Recently our organization, (R. Kaakunga) said, celebrated the 20th anniversary of its creation and the 14th anniversary of the armed struggle against the South African racists illegally occupying Namibian territory. The world's progressive public joined us in the widespread celebration of these significant dates. We see this as a striking manifestation of the solidarity of all peace-loving forces with SWAPO's just struggle for the freedom and true independence of our motherland.

BAYBAKOV SUPREME SOVIET REPORT ON 1981 STATE PLAN

LD241155 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 80 pp 1-3

[Text of report delivered by Deputy N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, at 22 October USSR Supreme Soviet session: "On the USSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1981 and the Course of the Fulfillment of the USSR State Economic and Social Development Plan for 1980"]

[Text] Comrade deputies: This USSR Supreme Soviet session is taking place in the atmosphere of nationwide political and labor enthusiasm generated by the preparations for our party's 26th congress, which will summarize the results of the fulfillment of the 10th 5-Year Plan targets and determine the strategy and tactics of the country's socioeconomic development at the coming stage of communist building.

The Soviet people are advancing toward the congress rallied closely around the Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and unanimously support the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy, which reflects the vital interests and aspirations of the working people.

The USSR Council of Ministers is submitting for your examination the draft USSR state economic and social development plan for 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan--which was basically approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. In the new 5-year plan, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, we are faced with implementing major changes in the structure and proportions of the economy, improving established sector and territorial ties and bringing to light those components where the greatest rapid effect can be obtained for the minimum expenditure.

Next year's plan has been prepared in conjunction with the main directions of the USSR's economic and social development for 1981-1985, which are formulated on the basis of CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions, party and government resolutions and the instructions and conclusions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches on fundamental problems of improving our country's material and technical base. The plan also reflects proposals from USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers.

At the CPSU Central Committee plenum yesterday Comrade L.I. Brezhnev provided an in-depth analysis of the state of the national economy on the threshold of the 11th 5-Year Plan and set important tasks for economic and sociocultural development in the long term. The practical activity of party, soviet, trade union and economic organs and all our country's working people must be constantly centered on these tasks, on whose fulfillment a further upsurge in productive forces and the people's well-being depends to a decisive extent.

The Results of the Fulfillment of the 1980 Plan

Comrade deputies: Before reporting on the plan for 1981 allow me to dwell on the fulfillment of the main indicators of the plan for 1980, which marks the completion of the 10th 5-Year Plan. [paragraph continues]

The results of the 5-year period as a whole will be examined in detail at the 26th CPSU Congress, but even now it can be said that during this period the Soviet people have achieved new successes in implementing the party's long-term economic strategy formulated at the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses. Thanks to the selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the intelligentsia there has been a considerable increase in the country's scientific, technical and economic potential and a strengthening of its defense capability guaranteeing the reliable defense of the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor. A big social development plan has been implemented in the last 5 years, and with every passing year the working people's material and spiritual requirements are being satisfied more fully and the socialist way of life is being improved.

There has been a strengthening of political unity and an expansion of diverse economic, scientific and technical ties with the fraternal countries of the socialist community, whose role and authority in the international arena is growing steadily.

The results of the development of the Soviet economy in generalized form, as is known, are reflected in the growth of national income. In comparison with 1979 national income in 1980 will have increased by 3.8 percent and will total in excess of R436 billion. Taking into account expenditure on housing and sociocultural building, four-fifths of this sum has been channeled directly into ensuring the people's well-being.

The volume of industrial production in the current year will have increased 4 percent, or by more than R24 billion. In accordance with the 25th party congress decisions, machine building, the chemical, petrochemical and gas industry and a number of other sectors determining scientific and technical progress have developed at preferential rates. Thanks to this the technical equipment level and organizational standard of production have risen, progressive types of equipment and new manufacturing processes are being introduced increasingly extensively and enterprise specialization and rational production sharing are developing.

Social labor productivity is increasing. In industry, for example, more than three-fourths of the increase in output in 1980 will have been secured by increasing labor productivity.

As in previous years of the 5-year plan, the CPSU's agrarian policy formulated by party congresses and Central Committee plenums was consistently implemented in 1980. The long-term agricultural development program is aimed at creating the necessary conditions for a rapid upsurge in this most important sector of the national economy which provides for the population's food needs and industry's raw material needs. In 1980 capital investment in agriculture for the whole range of operations will total R36.2 billion. This is 3 percent more than was spent on these purposes in 1979. Agriculture is receiving considerable quantities of tractors, combines, trucks, fuel, mineral fertilizers and other material resources.

As in 1977 and 1979, this year the work of rural workers was complicated to an extreme extent by unfavorable weather conditions in a number of parts of the country. This could not fail to have an impact on the end results of crop-growing and stockraising production and on the level of procurements of this output.

Nevertheless, thanks to better labor organization, more efficient equipment utilization and a selfless attitude, kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives have managed to increase the average annual of agricultural output by 9 percent in the current 5-year plan in comparison with the previous one. Grain production has increased 12 percent during this period. There has also been an increase in production and procurements of cotton, other crop-growing products, meat, milk, eggs and wool. I would particularly like to single out the achievements of the grain farmers of Kazakhstan, the Kuban, Stravropolskiy Kray, Kemerovskaya, Novosibirskaya, Orenburgskaya, Volgogradskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Voroshilovgradskaya oblasts and a number of other republics and oblasts who, overcoming great difficulties, have coped well with harvesting and have poured dozens of million tons of high-quality grain into the motherland's granaries. Working people in the country's cotton-growing regions--Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia--have achieved considerable successes.

Workers in agriculture, the procurement system, industry, transport and trade are now obliged to adopt every measure to ensure that the agricultural produce is kept fully intact, processed promptly and utilized most rationally.

The state invests considerable funds in the development of all types of transport. Total freight turnover in 1980 will have increased by 4.2 percent compared with 1979. The party and government have taken additional measures to improve transport operations. It has to be said, however, that railroad transport is not coping fully with the targets for the shipment and delivery of freight to consumers, which in a number of cases is inhibiting social production development.

Vast capital construction program is being implemented in our country. This year capital investments will amount to R134 billion or 2.7 percent more than in 1979. By the start of 1981 fixed production capital will be worth more than R1.1 trillion. During the year a number of major industrial projects, new shops and production units have been commissioned and many enterprises have been modernized. New turbines have been commissioned at the Zeyskaya GES along with capacities for primary oil refining at the Mazheyskiy oil refinery in Lithuania and for the production of isoprene rubber at the Nizhnekamskneftakhim Production Association and major capacities for the production of ammonium sulfate and caprolactam at the Chirchik Elektrokhimprom Association. Production has started at the Beloretskiy metallurgical combine rolling mill, the ammophos production installation at the Chardzhouskiy superphosphate plant, and the Gardanabskiy cannery in Georgia and other plants have been modernized.

In accordance with the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress the implementation of the program for social development and further improvement of the people's living standard continued in 1980. Material incentives for agricultural workers have been stepped up this year and additional benefits for invalids and Great Patriotic War veterans and long service increments for Ministry of Railways workers have been introduced, kolkhoz members' pensions have been improved, allowances for lifelong first and second group invalids have been increased and more favorable conditions have been created for pensioners' work in the national economy. Schoolchildren from the first through fifth grades received free text books this year.

In 1980 per capita real incomes will have increased by 3 percent compared with last year, against the 2.9 percent stipulated in the plan. The average pay of workers and employees will have increased by 3 percent and kolkhoz members' earnings by 3.9 percent. Payments and benefits from public consumption funds will have increased in 1980 by 5.7 percent, reaching R116.5 billion. This year has seen the repayment of state internal loan bonds as planned.

State and cooperative trade turnover and paid services are increasing along with the growth of the population's incomes. In 1980 retail trade turnover will have increased by 5 percent compared with last year, rising to approximately R267 billion. It should be noted, however, that consumer demand for certain types of foodstuffs and non-food products is still not being fully satisfied.

The very important social tasks which the Soviet state is consistently and persistently resolving include the improvement of the population's housing conditions. More than 10 million people will get new apartments and improved housing conditions in 1981. Over 100 million square meters of housing will be commissioned from all sources of finance.

Considerable successes have been achieved in developing public health, education and culture and in improving labor, everyday and leisure conditions for working people.

The rate of development of the country's productive forces and of the growth of the people's well-being depend to a large, indeed decisive, extent on how fully the course toward improving efficiency and work quality is implemented in all components of the national economy. It should be stressed in this connection that our achievements in economic and cultural building could have been more substantial if the aforementioned party economic policy demands had been fulfilled strictly and unswervingly by all ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers, associations and enterprises and if shortcomings in their work had been eliminated more speedily and resolutely.

I am talking about the nonfulfillment of targets for the growth of labor productivity, which in a number of sectors is rising at a far from satisfactory rate, the inadequate utilization of enterprises' fixed capital, raw materials, fuel and materials, the late commissioning of new production capacities and the sluggish renewal of the range of output and improvement of its quality.

Some industrial ministries, while overfulfilling their targets for the overall volume of output sales, fail to ensure the fulfillment of production plans for individual types of articles of which the national economy is in dire need.

The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Petroleum Indusry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Forestry and Wood Processing Industry and the leaders of a number of associations and enterprises are to blame for the fact that targets for coal and oil extraction and the production of ferrous metals, forestry materials, pulp and paper products, mineral fertilizers, chemical fibers and plastics are being underfulfilled in 1980. The Ministry of the Light Industry is in arrears with the production and delivery of many consumer goods, including textiles, knitwear and footwear and is being slow to improve the product range and quality.

Despite repeated instructions from the party and government, construction ministries, client ministries and union republic councils of ministers are building up totally unjustified surpluses and fragmenting resources among numberous projects instead of using them for very important projects, especially those nearing completion. There is still an excessive amount of unfinished construction, construction takes too long and the cost of construction and installation work is high. Unplanned and secondary projects are taking up considerable material resources and manpower. In order to concentrate capital investments and capacities on very important production, education and public health projects and on housing construction the government has adopted a decision to temporarily limit the construction of administrative buildings, sports installations and auditoriums.

The main construction ministries--the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction and the USSR Ministry of Construction--are chiefly responsible for the state of affairs in capital construction. [paragraph continues]

The state has spent consierable funds on strengthening the ministries' production base but the requisite return on the investment has not been secured.

The Basic Tasks, Rates and Proportions of the Development of the USSR's National Economy in 1981

Comrade deputies: In shaping the draft state plan for 1981, the party's instructions on the main tasks for the USSR's socioeconomic development in present-day conditions were regarded as fundamental. "In the seventies," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted, "we began to turn our entire economy in the direction of intensive development, improving efficiency and quality and emphasizing the end results of economic activity. In the eighties we must continue and complete this most important task, which is the pivot of the party's economic strategy."

In accordance with this principled line, which defines the main highway in further economic building, the main tasks in the plan for 1981 are:

Continuing the course of intensification and increasing the efficiency of social production on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress, strengthening state plan discipline and improving the system of planning and mangement of the national economy;

Speeding up the modernization of base sectors of industry--the power industry, metallurgy, machine building, and chemicals, and also transport;

Strengthening the balanced and comprehensive approach in the development of the national economy and individual sectors and economic regions;

Consistently implementing the strictest policy of thrift at all levels of the national economy.

The technical reequipping of the national economy, above all its key sectors, the transfer of the entire economy onto a footing of intensive development, the efficient utilization of the economic potential which has been created, the steady growth of labor productivity--these are the main avenues ensuring the creation of the necessary resources for achieving the main aim of socialist production--the steady upsurge of the people's well-being.

In 1981 national income used for consumption and accumulation will increase by 3.4 percent or R15 billion compared with the last year of the 10th 5-Year Plan. The planned growth in national income will serve as the basis for increasing the population's real income, further increasing average wages for workers and employees and kolkhoz members' earnings, improving citizens' social security and carrying out a large volume of capital construction.

Industrial output will increase 4.1 percent, which includes an increase of 4.1 percent for Group "A" and 4.2 percent for Group "B." The planned correlation in the development of the two subdivisions of industry is aimed at improving the structure of the national economy, ensuring the plan-regulated satisfaction of production sectors' needs for material resources and meeting the population's effective demand.

In 1981 the growth in the volume of gross output from agriculture is envisaged at 7.5 percent compared with that expected in the current year. [paragraph continues]

The fulfillment of the tasks set in the plan for the further technical reequipping of agriculture and the more rational utilization of the enormous resources channeled into its development must lead to a significant improvement in the end results of the activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm associations.

The rates and proportions of national economic development in 1981 are closely linked with targets for increasing the efficiency of social production, and above all for increasing the productivity of social labor.

According to the plan, in 1981 labor productivity will increase 3.6 percent in industry, 3.5 percent in construction and 1.6 percent in railroad transport. It is planned to obtain about 90 percent of the growth in industrial output and the entire growth in agricultural output by means of increasing labor productivity.

The fulfillment of these targets must be constantly at the center of attention for ministries, departments, union republic councils of ministers, the collectives of associations and enterprises and all economic, soviet and trade union organs. This acquires special significance in connection with the reduction in the rate of increase in the able-bodied population, which intensifies the need for the more efficient utilization of labor resources, the timely training and the stabilization of cadres and the improvement of production organization and working conditions.

An important factor for increasing production efficiency is savings in material and financial resources. A system of progressive norms and normatives for the expenditure of material resources taking into account scientific and technical achievements has been established. The plan for 1981 sets targets for reducing the materials-intensiveness of the most important types of output and improving the coefficient of utilization of metal. For the first time a new section on the utilization of secondary raw materials is incorporated in the national economic plan.

The transfer of all sectors of the national economy onto a footing of intensification will be promoted by the more efficient utilization--outlined in the plan--of production capacities by means of the more rational organization of production and labor, an increase in the shift index at enterprises, the speediest startup of planned capacities and so forth. In accordance with party and government decisions there is an increase in capital investments in technical retooling, modernization and expansion of existing enterprises. For next year 11 percent more resources are allocated for these purposes than outlined in the plan for 1980.

As is known, the main prerequisite for accelerating the growth of social labor productivity is the extensive introduction of scientific and technical achievements in all sectors of the national economy. The plan provides for starting up production of a large number of new types of machines, equipment, instruments and materials and progressive manufacturing processes.

The implementation of the measures envisaged by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 12 July 1979 "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality" will continue next year. [paragraph continues]

The full implementation of these measures is an important economic and political task and will be of great significance for the qualitative restructuring of planning and management activity, for increasing the Soviet economy's efficiency and for strengthening the role of economic levers and incentives in achieving high end results in running the economy.

Industry

Comrade deputies: The plan for 1981 envisages the further development of industry, which plays the leading role in boosting the whole socialist economy. The total volume of industrial output will be R653 billion.

The plan pays great attention to building up capacities in the fuel and energy complex and improving its structure.

In 1981 1,335 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity will be generated--3.5 percent more than in 1980. The emphasis is on developing the nuclear and hydroelectic power industries. It is planned to increase electricity generation by these power stations by 12 percent. The construction of thermal power stations using the cheap coals from the Kibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk deposits and casinghead gas in West Siberia is being expanded. The construction of unique superhigh-tension power lines to carry electricity to the central areas of the country is continuing. Research and practical work is being carried out to seek new sources of and methods of obtaining electricity and also to reduce unit expenditure of electricity and thermal energy in producing output.

Extraction of oil and gas condensate will total 610 million tons, of gas 458 billion cubic meters, and of coal 738 million tons. As before, the main oil extraction region will be West Siberia, which accounts for more than half the total planned volume. The amounts of oil extraction in the Komi and Udmurtskaya ASSR's, Sakhalinskaya Oblast and certain other regions are also increasing. West Siberia will also account for the entire increase in gas extraction and will yield 42 percent of the total volume.

The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Industrial Construction must expedite the construction of facilities at new deposits and the commissioning of gas and oil pipelines, pumping and compressor stations and gas and oil refineries and must ensure the timely creation of an infrastructure in the aforementioned regions and the implementation of a program of housing and municipal and consumer services construction.

Great tasks face the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. New coal extraction capacities are to be commissioned and started up and the level of technical equipment in mines and the efficiency with which equipment is used must be improved, especially in the Kuznetsk, Karaganda, Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk basins.

Despite the planned increase in resources of boiler and furnace fuel in 1981, the fuel balance is shaping up to be somewhat tight. The most rational utilization of fuel resources in all sectors of the economy must be ensured and unproductive expenditure and losses must be eliminated. The plan provides for savings in light petroleum products, boiler and furnace fuel, electricity and thermal energy. The total saving must be 41 million tons of ideal fuel.

As you know, the CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a resolution on the work experience of enterprise collectives in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry regarding the utilization of secondary fuel and energy resources. Bringing these resources into production is one of the most important factors in reliably meeting the national economy's growing fuel and energy requirements. [paragraph continues]

This is cogently shown by the experience, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, of the Magnitogorskiy metallurgical combine, the Volkhovskiy aluminum plant, Novopolotsk's Polimer Association and a number of other enterprises in the RSFSR, Belorussia and the Ukraine. The widest dissemination of this experience, the introduction of energy-saving techniques and the fuller utilization of secondary energy resources is a task of state-wide importance for whose fulfillment ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and association, enterprise and organization leaders are wholly responsible.

The national economy's dynamic, balanced development depends to a considerable extent on the work of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy. The plan envisages improving these sectors' technical base and increasing production of progressive and economical types of metal products.

In 1981 production of finished rolled ferrous metal products will be 109.2 million tons and that of steel pipes will be 18.5 million tons. Some 140 new profiles of rolled metal products are to be assimilated, cold-rolled sheet metal output is to increase 8 percent, and production of rolled low-alloy steel products is to increase by 21 percent, which is extremely important for the economical use of metal in the national economy.

In order to meet more fully the country's requirements for ferrous metals, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and its enterprises must utilize their available potential for the faster development of the ore base and for increasing output of metal products, improving their range and quality, retooling production and starting up commissioned capacities more rapidly.

In nonferrous metallurgy production of aluminum, copper, nickel and other metals will increase. One of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy's central tasks is to ensure the timely commissioning and startup of new capacities in mining and enriching enterprises by introducing progressive technology and techniques and to increase metal recovery from raw material at all stages of processing.

Increasing preferential development of the chemical and petrochemical industry is planned in 1981. This sector's output will increase 5 percent. Production of polymer materials, chemical fibers, mineral fertilizers and herbicides is to be expanded. It is on the fulfillment of these targets that scientific and technical progress and increased production in industry, agriculture, construction and a number of other sectors depend to a considerable extent.

The plan envisages increasing mineral fertilizer production by 5.4 percent, bringing it up to 113.8 million tons. Production of synthetic resins and plastics will increase by 12 percent, totaling 4.3 million tons. Production of polystyrene, polyethylene and other types of plastic needed by the national economy will be increased markedly in the process. Production of chemical fibers and yarns will reach almost 1.3 million tons--51,000 tons more than in 1980.

Serious intrasector disproportions have arisen in the development of the chemical and petrochemical industries, and as a result of this capacities for the production of many types of output that are in short supply are being underutilized. The leaders of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry must make more rational use of the great capital investments and material and financial resources allocated to them and channel them primarily into those subsectors whose growth promotes the balanced development of production of joint products [sopryazhenniye vidy produktsii].

In the timber and wood processing industry the volume of wood procurement will increase. And thanks to the fuller utilization of the raw timber, production of chipboard and fiberboard, cardboard and industrial shavings will increase at preferential rates.

Pulp production in the pulp and paper industry will increase 8 percent. Paper production will increase 5.2 percent and cardboard production 9 percent. The range of products will expand and improve. A number of enterprises in the sector have achieved good results and exceeded their design capacities. However, this experience is being poorly disseminated. The Ministry of the Pulp and Paper Industry must improve the level of leadership of the combines, plants and factories under its jurisdiction and devise and implement the requisite measures for the technical improvement of production and the complete startup of capacities in existing pulp and paper enterprises. The USSR Ministry of the Timber and Wood Processing Industry and the Ministry of Railways must ensure smooth supplies of raw timber to pulp and paper enterprises.

The plan envisages increased production of the construction materials needed for capital construction, the repair of fixed capital and other purposes. In 1981 cement production will total 128.5 million tons, construction glass production will be more than 285 million square meters, and slate production will be more than 8 billion standard tiles. It is planned to expand the range and improve the quality of construction materials and to increase production of progressive types of output. The USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, union republic councils of ministers and local soviets are responsible for fulfilling these tasks.

Machine building plays a key role in the technical reequipping of all sectors of the national economy and in enhancing the efficiency of social production. The volume of machine building and metalworking output in 1981 will increase by 6.1 percent. In order to improve the technical standard of national economic sectors, an improvement of the structure of machine building output is scheduled and the production of units and machines with a large unit capacity and also of automatic and semiautomatic lines will be expanded.

Machine builders must put into production more rapidly and expand the output of highly productive and economical types of machinery and equipment, complete production lines, and of units and devices which are virtually ready for use in plants or for installation, and they must also carry out assembly and adjustment work on equipment and be responsible for its quality and for the prompt attainment of design capacity.

Special attention is being paid to supplying projects nearing completion with full sets of equipment and to deliveries of such equipment for the modernization and reconstruction of existing enterprises in the electric power generation, metallurgical, chemical, petroleum, coal, light and food industries. The output of instruments, automation equipment, computer equipment and spare parts will be increased.

A further increase in the production of tractors, grain-harvesting combines, machinery for livestock raising and fodder production and other equipment is scheduled for the needs of agriculture.

In accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and Government, the output of equipment which makes it possible to release workers from arduous and labor-intensive operations and to increase the level of mechanization of loading, unloading and transportation operations is being increased.

The production of automatic and semiautomatic machine tool lines and of machine tools with numeric program control will increase by 11 percent, the production of automatic handling devices (robots) will increase by 140 percent, and that of automatic and semiautomatic forging and pressing lines will increase 17 percent. The production of hydraulic excavators, with a bucket capacity of 0.65-2.5 cubic meters, will increase by 6.4 percent. The production of mining equipment for the further mechanization of underground operations at coal mines is being increased: that is, stoping and grading combines, tunneling and multiple combines and mechanized roof jacks. Continuous transportation devices will be utilized increasingly.

Of late, the party Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a number of important resolutions aimed at the qualitative restructuring of machine building production. They set new tasks for the development of the machine tool and instrument industry, and for the output of forging and pressing equipment, power generation equipment, including such equipment for AES's, automatic handling devices, and machinery and equipment for the light and food industry, and for the improvement of other sectors of Soviet machine building. These tasks must be the focus of attention for the relevant machine building ministries which are fully responsible for the implementation of the plan over the entire products list, for the improvement of product quality and for putting into production as rapidly as possible progressive new types of machinery and equipment.

The boosting of the people's standard of living and the satisfaction of their growing needs are directly linked with the development of sectors which produce consumer goods. Increased output of products in these sectors will be achieved through increasing the raw-material resources, the more rational use of raw materials and production capacities, the modernization of existing enterprises and the commissioning of new ones.

The output of products in light industry will increase 4.3 percent in 1981. The production of cotton textiles--calico, satinet and cotton textiles of the kind used in underwear--woolen fabrics, knitted goods and carpets will be developed at preferential rates. Fabrics with an improved finish and incorporating chemical fibers will be produced in greater quantities, as will fashionable sewn goods made from fabrics of novel structure and coloration, fashion shoes and other goods in great demand among the populace.

Workers in light industry must constantly improve the use of equipment, expedite the startup of new installations and enterprises, increase the output of high-quality goods, react promptly to changes in what the public demands, and improve their links with trade.

The plan envisages a 5.1 percent increase in the volume of output by enterprises of the food, meat and dairy industries. The production of sugar, canned fruit and vegetables, butter, vegetable oil, meat, cheese and margarine will increase. The range of canned foods, confectionery, bread and flour products, hulled and rolled products, and part-prepared meat and fish products will be expanded. The catch of pond-raised fish will increase 11 percent.

In 1981 the technical reequipping of the flour-milling industry will be carried out by the construction and modernization of plants on the basis of comprehensive highly productive milling equipment.

The production of cultural-domestic and household goods is planned to amount to R46 billion which is 5.7 percent more than the current year's level. The output of furniture, large-capacity refrigerators, color televisions, clocks, watches, cameras, electric vacuum cleaners, china and earthenware crockery, household chemical products and other items will be increased and there will be a more varied range of these products.

Ministries, union republic councils of ministers and local organs will be responsible for satisfying more fully the public's requirements with respect to consumer goods. They must persistently seek out reserves for further increasing the production of such goods, bringing into circulation on a wide scale raw-material resources and byproducts available locally.

Agriculture

Comrade deputies: The Communist Party and Soviet Government attach parmaount significance to the solution of the foodstuffs problem. The importance of this task was reemphazized at the CPSU Central Committee October (1980) Plenum by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. The party is consistently implementing a program for the broad utilization of the country's industrial potential for boosting agriculture.

A further increase in the production and procurement of all types of agricultural produce is envisaged in 1981.

The increase in the output from arable farming and livestock raising must be achieved basically through increasing the yeilds of crops and of the productivity of livestock and poultry, through consolidating and making better use of the material-technical base, developing land reclamation and chemicalization of agriculture, and improving labor organization. The task of increasing fodder production and improving the quality of fodder is of paramount significance.

Capital construction will be carried out on a large scale in the countryside. The volume of capital investments over the whole range of work in agriculture is set at R37.3 billion in 1981, or 2 percent more than this year. The proportion of expenditures for strengthening the fodder base, for increasing meat production and for building vegetable and potato storage facilities and depots for seed and forage grain has been increased. About one-third of the capital investments allocated for agriculture is earmarked for the acquisition of machinery and equipment. The delivery to the countryside of powerful tractors, tractor-trailers with enhanced carrying capacity, self-propelled mower-crushers, machinery for livestock raising and fodder production and other highly productive equipment will increase.

In 1981 agriculture will receive 88.6 million tons of mineral fertilizers or 3.5 million tons more than in 1980.

By means of state capital investments more than 700,000 hectares of irrigated land will be commissioned, 770,000 hectares will be drained, and about 6 million hectares of pastureland will be provided with water supplies. This will be an important factor for the intensification of agricultural production and for ensuring stable harvests.

The plan devotes attention to the development of the personal plots of kolkhoz members, workers and employees. The sale of concentrates, piglets, young poultry and fertilizers to the population will be increased. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes will render assistance to the population in the procurement of fodder, in tilling subsidiary plots, and in the sale of surplus produce. It is also necessary, by making use of available local resources, to develop subsidiary farming by industrial, construction, transport and other enterprises. All this will play a role of no small importance in more fully satisfying the population's requirements with respect to foodstoffs.

The increased availability of equipment, the increase in deliveries of physical resources and the improvement of production and labor organization create conditions for a steady upsurge in agriculture. [paragraph continues]

Soviet, agricultural and procurement organs should channel all their efforts into ensuring the fulfillment by each farm of the produce production targets in order to guarantee the volume of state purchases envisaged by the plan.

Transport and Communications

To satisfy the needs of the national economy and of the population for transportation services, the plan outlines a 2.6 percent increase in the freight turnover of all types of transport, including a 2.7 percent increase in rail transport freight turnover.

It is planned to further reinforce the material and technical base of transport and primarily of the railroads. Some 760 km of new lines and 860 km of secondary track will be commissioned, 1,000 km will be electrified and over 2,000 km of rail track will be equipped with an automatic block system and centralized traffic control. This will make it possible to increase the railroads' throughout capacity and make more effective use of the pool of locomotives and cars.

The Ministry of Railways, the railroad administrations and the ministries and departments which use the railroads' rolling stock must ensure the observance of strict discipline in all links of the enormous transportation mechanism, the rational use of the pool of locomotives and cars, and the introduction of progressive work methods. This will make it possible to eliminate major shortcomings in the organization of the work of rail transport for national economic freight shipments and the servicing of the population.

The growth in the number of motor vehicles in the national economy presupposes the constant expansion and improvement of the network of motor roads. The plan provides for the necessary resources for this purpose. In 1981 it is planned to construct 21,000km of new highways and to continue the development of technical servicing stations, motels, and public catering enterprises on highways.

The total volume of passenger shipments will increase 2.7 percent over the year while passenger shipments by air transport will increase 3.7 percent. Aeroflot will receive new, more comfortable aircraft, the network of runways will be expanded and servicing of passengers will be improved.

Considerable work will be performed in developing communications facilities, broadcasting and television. The capacity of telephone stations will increase by over 6 percent, the network of television stations will be expanded and the capacity of radio broadcasting centers will be increased.

Capital Construction

Comrade deputies: The fulfillment of the capital construction program outlined by the 1981 plan will make it possible to increase and partly renovate the country's fixed capital, which will create conditions for the economy's dynamic development in sebsequent years of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Capital investments in the national economy from all sources of financing are set at R140.2 billion which is 4.5 percent more than expected in 1980. Here state captial investments will be R124.1 billion and will increase 5.2 percent.

In forming the capital investments plan account was taken of the need for the fuller satisfaction of the national economy's requirements for fuel, metal, machinery and equipment, mineral fertilizers, transport shipments, and capacities for processing and storing agricultural products. [paragraph continues]

In this connection higher growth rates for capital investments and construction and installation work than for the national economy as a whole are envisaged for the sectors involved in solving these tasks.

In machine building, the fastest capital investment growth rates are envisaged in the sectors which determine technical progress and also in the sectors which produce machinery and equipment for agriculture and for the processing of agricultural products. This applies primarily to power, heavy and transport machine building, the machine tool and tool industry, agricultural machine building, machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production and machine building for the light and food industry and household appliances.

State capital investments for the construction of production projects in agriculture and for the development of sectors directly connected with its material and technical provision will increase almost 6 percent in 1981.

Some 8.8 percent more capital investments than this year is being earmarked for the development of rail transport.

Capital investments in the development of the sectors in the nonproductive sphere will make it possible to continue housing, municipal and cultural and consumer service construction on a broad scale.

The plan provides for the improvement of the structure of capital investments. The proportion of expenditure on equipment will increase to 39 percent in 1981. Capital investments are being increased in retooling, modernizing and expanding existing enterprises.

At the same time it must be said that many ministries are still not paying due attention to the improvement and renovation of existing fixed productive capital and are failing to fulfill targets for the growth of production capacities. It is essential for the ministries to alter radically their attitude toward this issue and to complete most speedily the preparation of plans for the retooling and modernization of existing enterprises.

In 1981 it is planned to increase capacities in all sectors of the national economy.

Capacities of about 10 million kilowatts will be commissioned at turbine power stations, including turbines at the Ryazan, Ekibastuz, and Sayano-Shushenskaya power stations.

In the petroleum refining industry it is planned to commission the first sector of the Achinsk petroleum refinery. The Urengoy-Nadym-Punga-Ukhta-Gryazovets-Torzhok system of gas pipelines with an overall length of over 2,000 km and with 18 compressor stations will be commissioned.

In ferrous metallurgy the capacities of the oxygen conversion shop and a shop for the cold rolling of sheet metal will be increased at the Novolipetskiy metallurgical plant, coke furnace batteries will be commissioned at the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine and at the Altay coal-tar chemical plant, and electric furnaces will be commissioned at the Kuznetsk and the Orsk-Khalilovo combines.

In machine building the Kama truck plant will reach full production capacity, capacities will be increased for the production of heavy quarry [karyernyye] vehicles at the Belorussian truck plant and for the production of mainline electric locomotives at the Novocherkasskiy electric locomotive building plant and so forth.

The construction of a number of large-scale enterprises will be completed and new capacities will be commissioned in the light, meat, dairy, hulling and milling and other industries producing consumer goods.

The base of the construction industry will be further developed and the pool of construction machinery and mechanisms will be swelled.

In 1981 there should be a substantial reduction in the volume of uncompleted construction and of uninstalled equipment which must be utilized as rapidly as possible to build up production output.

The most important tasks of the construction workers and client-ministries is to ensure the commissioning of production capacities and projects within the deadlines envisaged by the plan. It is essential that the ministries and departments performing construction and installation work sharply improve the standard of organizations of production and the quality of construction and installation work and focus their efforts and resources primarily on construction sites and projects nearing completion and carry out in a comprehensive way the installation of production and nonproduction projects--apartment blocs, municipal establishments, and health and cultural institutions.

Development of Science and Technology

Speeding up scientific and technical progress is one of the main preconditions for successfully developing the Soviet economy and increasing its efficiency. A paramount role in resolving this key problem belongs to stronger links between science and production, higher-quality and more rapid scientific and design developments, and speedy introduction of their results into mass production.

Widespread assimilation of new technical facilities, further improvement of production technology and higher levels of production mechanization and automation are planned for 1981. The state plan incorporates over 750 targets for assimilating important new types of production and approximately 280 progressive technological processes and mechanization and automation facilities.

It is planned to produce installations capable of extracting a high proportion of the helium from natural gas, with units capable of producing 3 billion cubic meters per year each; equipment for automatic welding of straight joints in large-diameter pipes: highly productive new multioperation machine tools for milling framework [korpusnyy] components; automated complexes for sheet-pressing components from block billets; and preprogramed-capstan [koordinatno-revolvernyy] presses for pressing out sheet panels.

In oil extraction it is planned to make wider use of methods for increasing the yield of oil strata and to introduce complexes of gas lift equipment, centrifugal immersion pump installations and piston pumps with sleeveless cylinders.

In the gas industry we will be introducing for the first time a stationary deep-water platform for simultaneous drilling and exploitation of clusters of wells, and also installations for cleaning gas of moisture, condensate and mechanical impurities while it is being transported, at the compressor stations.

A large complex of work is planned on the introduction of computers. We will be commissioning 325 automated technological process and production unit control systems and 1,160 microprocessor-based computer complexes.

For the needs of agriculture it is planned to develop highly efficient job mechanization and automation facilities, soil cultivation procedures and genetic methods of developing valuable new plant strains and animal breeds. The latest achievements of science and technology will also be utilized for the preservation and processing of agricultural produce.

We will be investing R22.6 billion in financing scientific research work, or 6 percent more than in 1980, against a national income growth rate of 3.4 percent.

Scientific research organizations must significantly enliven their acitivity, concentrate their attention on resolving problems which are most topical in terms of increasing social production efficiency, and actively assist the national economy to assimilate in practice the results of research completed.

Social Development and the Raising of the People's Living Standards

Comrade deputies: The plan for 1981 outlines measures for further raising the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards. The planned growth in national income resources, consumer goods production and services on offer will enable real per capita incomes to rise by 2.9 percent. Average monthly money wages for workers and employees will rise to R171, an increase of 1.8 percent, and average monthly work payments for kolkhoz members will rise to R123, an increase of 4.1 percent. Social consumption funds will grow by 4.3 percent to stand at R121.5 billion in 1981.

Long-service payments for working people in construction and in basic railroad jobs will continue to be introduced region by region. These payments are also to be introduced for working people in Ministry of Railways industrial enterprises. Wider use will be made of regionally adjusted wage scales in certain sectors and certain regions of the country. Supplementary payments for night work will be increased and other allowances have been fixed for working people in basic river transport jobs. Monthly wage supplements are being introduced for doctors in district hospitals and out-patient clinics in rural areas, for district physiotherapists and pediatricians in city polyclinics and for a number of categories of doctors in certain other health care institutions in respect of 3 years or more of unbroken work in the given health care institution.

A number of measures are envisaged for improving help to families with children and for increasing the population's pension provision.

Paying off of internal state loans raised in the past will continue.

Bearing in mind the growth of the population's incomes and of consumer goods resources, retail turnover in state and cooperative trade, including a supplementary target of R2.7 billion, is expected to total R280 billion, or 4.9 percent more than the current year.

Implementation of the housing construction program will continue in 1981. It is planned to construct apartment blocks using all sources of finance with a total area of 108.9 million square meters, which is a little more than in 1980. This will make it possible to improve housing conditions for more than 10 million people. Average per capita living space for the urban population will be 13 square meters.

The plan provides for the volume of housing and cultural-consumer construction in the countryside to increase to R6.9 billion against R6.2 billion in 1980. [paragraph continues]

Construction of apartment blocks on kolkhozes and sovkhozes will be implemented comprehensively in conjuction with farm outbuildings needed for working private subsidiary plots.

Over 17,000 km of water-supply, sewerage, heating and gas networks have to be built in order to expand numicipal services. New subway lines will be commissioned in Leningrad and Kiev, and subway construction will continue in Moscow, Tbilisi, Baku, Tashkent, Yerevan and Minsk. Preparatory work will be started on the construction of subways in Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Kuybyshev and Dnepropetrovsk.

Public education, training, culture and health services will be further developed.

Using state capital investments and money collected on communist subbotniks it is planned to build general education schools with 900,000 places, including 424,000 places in rural areas, and schools providing 140,000 places will be built out of kolkhoz funds. There will be over 39 million pupils in general education day schools in 1981-1982. Over 11 million children, or one-third of all students in the first through eighth grades, will be attending extended-day schools or groups in 1981.

Permanent children's preschool institutions including those on kolkhozes will be taking more than 15 million children.

In 1981, vocational and technical schools of all types will be training almost 2.4 million skilled workers.

The higher and secondary specialized educational establishments plan to accept 2.5 million students. A total of 2.1 million specialists will be graduating with higher or secondary specialized training. The total number of specialists with diplomats in the national economy will reach almost 30 million by the end of next year.

The network of cultural enlightenment institutions is to be expanded and cultural services to the population will be improved, particularly in rural areas.

State capital investments and communist subbotnik money will be used to build new hospitals, out-patient clinics and polyclinics. The total number of doctors will top one million. Medical industry output will increase by 6.5 percent, and production of new medical preparations and equipment will be started. The network of sanatoriums, boarding houses, rest homes, tourist establishments and Pioneer camps will be expanded.

Nature Conservation and Rational Use of Natural Resources

Comrade deputies: The Communist Party and the Soviet Government devote great attention to the important economic and social problem of nature conservation and the rational use of natural resources. This is evidenced by the laws adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet this year "On Protection of the Atmosphere" and "On Protection and Use of the Animal World."

In 1981 the number of highly efficient gas-purification and dust-catching installations will be increased, and there will be a reduction in discharges into the atmosphere of harmful substances from waste gases from stationary sources.

The use of biological measures of plant and timer protection will be extended, and work on improving the network of reserves in the country will continue.

The further development of water-conservation construction is planned. Here special attention is devoted to installations to purify the waste water of cities and industrial centers, as well as to the creation of systems with closed water supply cycles.

The plan provides for measures to protect land from erosion, mudflows, landslides and other harmful processes by creating field-shelter forest belts, terracing steep slopes, building hydroengineering and other structures and applying agrotechnical measures. The volume of recultivation of devastated land will be enlarged.

It is planned to channel R1.8 billion of state capital investments into the implementation of nature conservation measures. Considerable sums are also allocated for these purposes by enterprises, kolkhozes and other farms and public organizations.

In addition, R950 million is allocated from the state budget for forest cultivation and the conservation and protection of forests.

In addition to the construction of purification installations, the plan also outlines such an important measure to protect the natural environment against pollution as the creation of technological processes which exclude or reduce harmful discharges into the biosphere. The State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Academy of Sciences, ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers must intensify work in this direction.

Distribution of Production Forces and Development of Union Republic Economies

Comrade deputies: Each of the union republics, being a constituent part of the unified national economic complex, makes a worthy contribution to the development of our country's economy with regard to the established specialization of its own economy.

The materials at your disposal contain detailed indicators for all the union republics. Permit me, therefore, to dwell on just a few questions of the distribution of production forces and the development of the republics' economies.

In the RSFSR nuclear power generation, the chemical industry, key sectors of machine building, gas extraction and the production of pulp, paper and consumer goods will grow at the fastest pace. Yields of grain, sugar beets, flax fiber, potatoes and vegetables will increase, and meat and milk production will grow.

Major measures are planned for the comprehensive development of agriculture and related sectors in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone.

In the European part of the republic and in the Urals, in addition to the modernization and technical reequipping of existing enterprises, capacities will be commissioned at a number of enterprises, including the Kursk AES, the Stavropol GRES, the Nizhnekamsk and Cheboksary GES's, Novgorod's Azot Production Association and the Mikhaylovskiy iron ore combine. There will be an increase in capacities for the production of steel and finished rolled metal products.

Construction of the Atommash plant, the Novosolikamskiy potassium combine and the Tolyatti nitrogen plant will be continued. It is planned to modernize a number of light and food industry enterprises.

The national economy's requirements for fuel and raw material resources are increasingly being met by enterprises in Siberia and the Far East. Major territorial production complexes are taking shape in those regions.

In West Siberia construction of the Lokosovo gas-processing plant is to be completed in 1981, and approximately 1,300 km of the major new gas pipeline linking Urengoy, Nizhnaya, Tura and Petrovsk are to be built. Capacities will be commissioned for oil and gas extraction and the production of methanol, ion-exchange resins and other products.

In East Siberia there will be a considerable increase in the production of electricity, plastics, chemical fibers, caustic soda, pulp, electrical equipment industry products and cement. It is planned to continue construction of the Berezovskaya GRES, the Berezovskiy opencut coal mine and the Krasnoyarsk heavy excavator plant.

On the Baykal-Amur Main Railway the 271 km section between Ust-Kut and Kunerma will be commissioned.

The Far East economic complex will enjoy further development, primarily its sectors of specialization--the fish industry, the pulp and paper industry and also machine building, chemistry and the construction materials industry. Construction of the port of Vostochnyy and the modernization of existing ports will be continued.

In the Ukrainian SSR the plan provides for the greatest production growth in machine building, particularly in instrument making, machine-tool building, the electrical equipment industry and agricultural machine building and in the production of machines for livestock raising and fodder production. The entire increase in machine-building output is ensured chiefly through production intensification and the technical re-equipping and modernization of existing enterprises.

The range of rolled ferrous metal products will be extended, and there will be an increase in electricity generation, particularly from nuclear power stations, as well as in the production of mineral fertilizers and of light and food industry output.

In agriculture there will be an increase in the production of grain, sugar beets, sunflower seeds, vegetables, fruits and berries, meat and milk.

It is planned to commission a number of important projects and capacities in power generation and in the coal, metallurgical, machine-building, light and food industries.

In the Belorussian SSR machine building and the meat and dairy industry will develop at an increasing preferential rate. Capacities will be commissioned for the production of mineral fertilizers and light and food industry ouput. There will be an increase in the production of agricultural produce--grain crops, flax, potatoes, vegetables, meat and milk.

In the Kazakh SSR there will be a substantial increase in electricity generation, coal extraction and the production of output in machine building and the chemical, petrochemical and food industries. The task is posed of making the maximum use of capacities for the extraction and enrichment of nonferrous metal ores.

In agriculture great attention is devoted to the more rational use of land resources, the introduction of progressive crop rotations and the protection of soil against wind erosion.

The capital investments envisaged in the plan are channeled toward the accelerated growth of the raw materials base of nonferrous metallurgy, the development of the Ekibastuz fuel and energy complex, the opening up of new oil deposits on the Buzachi Peninsula and the construction and commissioning of other projects.

In the Moldavian SSR it is planned to develop electricity generation, electrical equipment machine building and the food industry. In agriculture measures are envisaged for the further deepening of production specialization and concentration.

In the union republics of the Baltic region machine-tool building, the electrical equipment industry, the communications equipment industry and electronics will grow at an increasing preferential rate. Production of cultural, domestic and household goods will increase. There will be an increase in output of livestock produce, and work is planned to drain swampy land.

In the union republics of the Transcaucasus machine building and the chemical, light and food sectors of industry will enjoy further development. It is planned to increase the yield of grapes, tea, fruits, vegetables and citrus fruits and the output of livestock produce.

In the union republics of Central Asia electricity generation, the chemical industry, nonferrous metallurgy, machine building and metalworking will grow at a high pace. Almost 125,000 hectares of new irrigated land are to be commissioned. The raw cotton harvest is planned at 8.2 million tons, and there will be an increase in the production of vegetables, fruit, grapes and livestock produce.

In all the union republics, in coordination with economic building, the plan outlines a considerable volume of work to develop the network of cultural-educational and municipal-domestic service establishments, sanatoriums, polyclinics, hospitals and preventive clinics.

Foreign Economic Ties

Comrade deputies: Our state's activity in the sphere of foreign economic ties is aimed at strengthening the economy of the USSR and the entire socialist community, rallying the countries of the world system of socialism and developing international cooperation in the interests of the struggle for peace and social progress.

In 1981 the socialist countries retain their predominant role in the Soviet Union's foreign trade and their share in our country's foreign trade turnover will be 55 percent as against 52 percent in the current year. Reciprocal deliveries with CEMA countries are determined on the basis of agreements on coordinating state plans for the development of our countries' economies.

In 1981 the construction of enterprises and projects in the USSR with the participation of CEMA countries--the Khmelnitskaya AES, the Mozyr fodder yeast plant, mining and enrichment combines and ferroalloy plants--will continue, and the construction of the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant will be completed.

In cooperation with the CEMA countries the Soviet Union will elaborate a number of major scientific and technical programs on a multilateral and bilateral basis.

Great attention is devoted to the solution of fuel and energy problems and the production of equipment for intensive refining of oil, promising new means of control of production processes, sets of machines for strip mining of useful minerals and the construction of main pipelines, progressive types of machines ensuring the rational utilization of fuel and energy and other modern articles with general machine building applications.

All these measures, which are aimed at strengthening and expanding economic ties between the socialist countries, accord with the fundamental interests of each country individually and the socialist system as a whole.

In 1981 the Soviet Union will continue to give technical assistance to foreign countries in the construction of industrial and other projects, chiefly nuclear, thermal and hydroelectric power stations, enterprises for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the chemical and oil refining industry and machine building plants and in the implementation of geological prospecting work.

Foreign trade ties will develop on a mutually advantageous basis with capitalist countries, in particular the FRG, Japan, France, Finland, Sweden and other industrially developed states. On the basis of barter agreements capitalist countries will supply equipment and materials for the Oskol electrometallurgical combine, the enrichment factory at the Yuzhno-Yakutskiy complex and a number of other projects. The USSR in its turn will export to those countries output from plants being constructed on a barter basis.

Comrade deputies: The plan for 1981 envisages targets for the development of all sectors of social production and for further improving the people's living standard. The fulfillment of the planned program will require a further growth in the masses' creative activeness, an improvement in production organization, the focusing of efforts on overcoming difficulties and shortcomings in developing the economy, the stepping up of cadres' personal responsibility for the work sector entrusted to them and strict observance of the policy of thrift and state discipline.

Union republic councils of ministers, ministries and departments and soviet, economic and trade union organs must make efforts to ensure that 1981 becomes a year of highly efficient work in all sectors of the national economy.

Our country's working people have widely launched a competition for a fitting greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress and are adopting socialist pledges to improve the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the work of teams, shops and enterprises. This will make it possible to discover additional reserves for production growth and to improve the utilization of production capacities and material resources and will create the conditions for the successful fulfillment of the plan for the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. (applause).

GARBUZOV SUPREME SOVIET REPORT ON USSR STATE BUDGET

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[Text of report delivered by USSR Finance Minister V.F. Garbuzov at 22 October Supreme Soviet session: "On the USSR State Budget for 1981 and the Execution of the USSR State Budget for 1979"]

[Text] Comrade deputies: The USSR Council of Ministers submits for your examination and approval the USSR state budget for 1981--the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The forthcoming year is especially notable as the year of the 26th CPSU Congress--an outstanding event in the country's sociopolitical life. The congress will define the strategy and tactics of the struggle at the forthcoming stage of communist building.

The concluding year of the 10th 5-Year Plan is marked by major new achievements in communist building and is a graphic testimony to the triumph of the party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy and the correctness and vitality of the political course elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

The political and labor enthusiasm with which Soviet people welcomed the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July (1980) Plenum demonstrate once again the monolithic unity of the party and people and their indestructible cohesion around the Central Committee and its Leninist Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that outstanding statesman and politician of the present day.

This year, thanks to the great amount of organizational and political work performed by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Government and the working people's widely launched precongress competition, further successes have been achieved in all spheres of the country's economic and cultural life and the consolidation of the state's defense capability. The socialist national economy made a confident advance. Absolute growth in the national income and industrial production increased compared with 1979. The sectors which determine technical progress developed rapidly.

The long-term comprehensive program for boosting agriculture is being consistently implemented. Despite the effect of adverse weather conditions an increase was achieved in the production and purchases of agricultural output. This confirms the correctness and effectiveness of the party's course toward the accelerated development of agriculture--a vitally important sector of the socialist economy.

The plan-governed implementation of the social program of the 25th CPSU Congress was a manifestation of the truly Leninist concern of the party and government for Soviet people's welfare.

The average monthly wages of workers and employees and work payments of kolkhoz members increased on the basis of increased social production. The material and daily living conditions of Great Patriotic War veterans were improved. Measures were implemented for the provision of material incentives for pensioners' work in the national economy. Payments and bonuses given to the population from social consumption funds increased considerably. Over 1980 they will total R116.5 billion, increasing 5.7 percent compared with 1979. Retail trade turnover will increase by R14.7 billion and total R267 billion. Housing with a total area of over 108 million square meters was constructed, which has made it possible to improve the housing conditions of 10 million people.

The national economy's steady development has predetermined the execution of the USSR state budget for 1980 by 100.3 percent in terms of revenue and 99.6 percent in terms of expenditure.

Our achievements in economic and social building create a firm basis for the national economy's further fruitful work and ensure a successful start to the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The CPSU urges the Soviet people to reinforce the results achieved, to make fuller use of existing reserves, and to channel all their efforts, creative initiative and energy into implementing the imposing new plans of communist creation.

The USSR State Budget for 1981

Comrade deputies: The CPSU Central Committee plenum held on the eve of the USSR Supreme Soviet session examined and basically approved the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development and the draft USSR state budget for 1981. [paragraph continues]

The CPSU Central Committee plenum summed up the results of the work which has been performed and defined the key problems of economic development and strategic tasks in the sphere of economic and cultural building.

The USSR state budget for 1981 has been compiled on the basis of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) and June (1980) plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches on fundamental questions of the economic policy of the party and state at the present stage. The course advanced by the party gives a firm guideline for the entire economy on the path of intensive development and provides for the concentration of efforts and funds on the preferential growth of its key, vitally important links--the fuel and energy complex, transport, metallurgy, machine building, the chemical industry, agriculture, and Group "B" industry.

The budget has been compiled in accordance with the draft state plan for the USSR's economic and social development for 1981 and provides the necessary funds for the further development of the national economy, the improvement of the people's material and cultural living standards, and the consolidation of the country's defense.

The budget revenue has been set at the sum of R298.2 billion and expenditure at R298 billion. These items will increase by 4.7 percent compared with the confirmed plan for this year.

Receipts from the socialist economy have been and remain the decisive source of revenue. They account for nine-tenths of all budget resources.

Revenue from the main types of receipts is set at the following totals:

(Billion rubles)

	1980 (confirmed)	1981 (draft)
Receipts from the socialist economy--	259.4	271.4
of which:		
payments from state enterprises' profits	87.2	90.1
Turnover tax	92.7	97.4
Social insurance contributions from state enterprises and organizations, income tax from kolkhozes, receipts from foreign trade and other revenue	79.5	83.9
Payments by the population	25.3	26.8

Turnover tax, proceeding from the plan targets for the production and sale of goods, is envisaged as totaling R97.4 billion and will increase by 5.1 percent compared with the confirmed plan for 1980.

Income tax revenue from kolkhozes is planned at the level of this year's plan, that is to total R0.7 billion. State taxes from the population are set at R25.4 billion taking into account the wages fund envisaged in the plan and the existing rates of taxation.

The 1981 USSR state budget expenditure is distributed among the following main directions:

(Billion rubles)

	1980 (confirmed)	1981 (draft)
National economy	149.4	159.9
Sociocultural measures	97.2	101.8
Defense	17.1	17.05
Administration	2.4	2.5

Taking into account enterprises' own funds and bank credits, R304.3 billion is being channeled into financing the national economy, which marks an increase of R12.4 billion compared with the current year. These considerable funds ensure the planned increase in the country's fixed production capital, modernization and reconstruction of existing enterprises and their equipment with advanced hardware, and the requisite increase in circulating capital.

The plan and the budget vividly express the party's general line of improving the Soviet people's life. The population's real per capita income will increase 2.9 percent. Social consumption funds will increase by R5 billion, totaling R121.5 billion.

R900 million is earmarked for implementing centralized measures to increase the people's well-being. Long-service payments for working people in construction and basic railroad transport jobs will continue to be introduced region by region in 1981. Similar payments are also introduced for working people in Ministry of Railways industrial enterprises. Wider use will be made of regional wage rates in particular sectors and areas of the country. The additional payments for night work will be increased and other benefits will be instituted for working people in basic river transport jobs. Monthly wage supplements are being introduced for physicians in district hospitals and clincs in rural localities and for certain other categories of physicians for more than 3 years of continuous work. Provision is made for a number of measures to increase assistance to families with children and improve the population's pension security.

Moreover, in 1981 it is planned to liquidate R1.5 billion of the state internal loan bonds previously floated for public and kolkhoz subscription.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state pay great attention to further improving the population's living standards. In 1981 it is planned to appropriate R18.7 billion for housing construction--R500 million more than in the current year. This will make it possible to commission apartment blocks with a total area of about 109 million square meters and will ensure that the housing conditions of more than 10 million people are improved.

The party and government display tireless concern for the development of the country's science. Next year spending on scientific research will increase by 6.1 percent and will total R22.6 billion

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, ministries, departments and research organizations must concentrate their resources on the crucial directions of scientific and technical progress, eliminate parallelism and duplication in scientific institutions' work and ensure a considerable improvement in the effectiveness of scientific research and the speediest introduction of its results into production.

Our party and state attach great importance to consistently resolving one of the socialist society's most important tasks--ensuring the effective protection of the environment and the rational utilization of natural resources. The USSR Supreme Soviet has adopted important new nature conservation laws during the current year. In accordance with the demands of these laws, more than R6 billion is being earmarked in 1981 to implement measures to make rational use of water resources, to neutralize industrial waste products, to expand protective forest belts and reforestation work, to carry out land recultivation, and a number of other measures.

USSR ministries and departments, union republic councils of ministers and local soviets must ensure the most efficient utilization of state funds for improving environmental conservation.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state invariably seek to develop equitable and mutually advantageous foreign economic relations.

Next year's plan and budget indicators fully reflect the strategy devised by the socialist countries belonging to CEMA of close cooperation among national economies on the basis of increased production sharing and specialization and a deepened international socialist division of labor. The earmarked resources and material and technical funds will make it possible to continue implementing a broad complex of integration measures to realize the long-term targeted cooperation programs, which provide a reliable and correct way to scale great new heights in the fraternal socialist countries' socio-economic development.

Great importance is attached to the Soviet Union's economic relations with other foreign countries also. It is planned to increase the scale of mutually advantageous economic cooperation with the developing states and to continue trade exchange cooperation with the developing states and to continue trade exchange and business contacts with the industrially developed capitalist countries.

The plans of the Communist Party and the Soviet state for the first year of the new 5-year plan open up great scope for further progress by our society in all spheres and for confident headway along the path of communist building. These plans are based on the Leninist principles of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and state and have a pronounced peaceful thrust. Their foundation is the Soviet people's creative labor for the glory of our great motherland.

Financing Industry and Transport

Comrade deputies: Socialist industry is playing an ever greater role in the development of social production and improvement of the people's living standard. Thanks to the party and state's daily concern, our country's industrial production at its present stage is a vast material force, a powerful factor in the acceleration of social development.

The plan and budget for 1981 allocate to industry over R162 billion from all sources, or more than one-half of all investments in the national economy. On the basis of these funds it is planned to commission production capacities and modernize and retool many existing enterprises. Work will be carried out on a broad front to improve the qualitative structure of production on the basis of the modernization of the base sectors--the power industry and the entire fuel and energy complex, the metallurgical industry and machine building and the chemical industry. Industrial output will increase 4.1 percent.

The bulk of the investments--R133.5 billion--in 1981 will go to develop heavy industry which the party regards as the foundation of the entire socialist economy. Around R36 billion will go to fuel and energy complex sectors for the consistent implementation of the statewide energy program.

In accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress decisions the 1981 plan and budget envisage the increasing preferential development of Group "B" industrial sectors. Some R28.5 billion are earmarked for measures to further strengthen the material and technical base of the light, food, meat and dairy and other sectors producing consumer goods. The output of Group "B" industry will increase 4.2 percent.

The planned increase in industrial production is covered by the requisite material and financial resources. The normative for enterprises' and organizations' own circulating capital in the national economy as a whole will reach R150 billion in 1981, an increase of R5.6 billion or 3.9 percent. In accordance with the USSR Council of Ministers instruction on improving the efficiency of the use of circulating capital in the national economy, the 1981 plan and budget envisage accelerating the rate of circulation of enterprises' and organizations' own circulating capital, which will save R1 billion.

Ministries, departments, associations and enterprises must use carefully the immense resources allocated for the formation of circulating capital and seek to ensure the speediest turnover of stocks of goods and materials and their safekeeping.

Economic incentive funds are playing an increasingly important role in the development of social production and in improving its efficiency. In 1981 R29.6 billion are earmarked for their formation. Managers of associations and enterprises must ensure the maximum return on these funds in order to stimulate as much as possible an improvement in production efficiency and output quality.

The scale of work on the modernization and retooling of existing enterprises will widen in 1981, with a view to increasing the production growth rate. Some R20.4 billion are being set aside for this purpose, 11 percent more than the plan for the current year. This will make it possible to increase production more quickly and at less cost to the state. It is planned to assimilate around 4,000 new types of highly productive machinery and equipment and introduce a large number of progressive technological processes and production mechanization and automation facilities. Measures on technical progress in industry should save R3.4 billion per annum.

Steady labor productivity growth is a decisive condition of increasing production efficiency and increasing accumulations. In 1981 labor productivity in industry as a whole is to increase 3.6 percent, which will provide 88 percent of the overall increase in industrial output and will mean a significant manpower saving. Moreover, in a number of ministries the planned increase in output is to be achieved entirely through increasing labor productivity. Industrial enterprises' planned profit in 1981 is R75.7 billion.

The 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1979) Plenum devoted special attention to questions of the rational and thrifty utilization of material resources and the consistent implementation of the strictest economy measures. The 1981 plan and budget envisage saving 41 million tons of ideal fuel and economizing on metal and other types of raw and semifinished materials. This will reduce production costs and increase profit by R1 billion.

The party and government have charged industry with the task of expediting measures for the all-round intensification of production on the basis of accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving labor productivity, and making maximum effective and economical use of the existing economic potential.

However, some ministries and departments are slow to restructure their work in terms of improving efficiency and quality and are failing to make full use of the considerable existing reserves for improving the end results of economic and financial activity. In the ministries of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, tractor and agricultural machine building and some others the labor productivity growth rate has dropped in recent years and capital-output ratio and profit indicators have fallen. The materials-intensiveness of output has increased in a number of ministries.

In the current year the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers made important decisions on the development of leading industrial and construction sectors. Leaders of ministries, departments, associations and enterprises were given the job of redoubling their efforts in the sphere of accelerating scientific and technical progress, organizing everywhere a thorough, creative quest for reserves to boost production efficiency and work quality and unswervingly implementing consistent economy and thrift measures.

In conditions of a rapidly developing national economy and the intensive opening up of new economic regions in Siberia and the Far East the significance of all types of transportation has increased immeasurably, and especially railroad transportation which handles more than one-half of the country's freight.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers are devoting unflagging attention to developing transportation and strengthening its material and technical base. In recent years considerable extra resources have been set aside for stepping up the provision of technical equipment for railroad transportation, increasing wages and granting benefits to working people employed in the Ministry of Railways' basic and industrial activities.

Despite that, railroad transport continues to operate unsatisfactorily and is failing to ensure the fulfillment of targets for the shipment of national economic freight and passenger transportation.

The USSR Council of Ministers charged the Ministry of Railways with taking the necessary measures to considerably improve the work of railroad transportation and to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of set shipment plans and the strict observance of freight and passenger traffice schedules.

In 1981 R28.3 billion are set aside for the further development of all types of transportation and communications, that is, an increase of 8.7 percent. Some R9.4 billion of this goes to railroad transportation.

The party and government are unswervingly pursuing a course toward improving production management, regarding this as a very important reserve for improving work efficiency and quality. Measures will be implemented in 1981 connected with the switch to the new conditions of management envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Machinery and the Tasks of Party and State Organs" and the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Increasing the Impact of the Economic Machinery on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers, guided by the party and government decisions, must persistently improve the economic machinery in order to comprehensively boost production efficiency and work quality, and they must strive resolutely for high national economic end results.

The Financing of Agriculture

Comrade deputies: The Communist Party and the Soviet state are unswervingly implementing the CPSU's Leninist agrarian policy, which is aimed at ensuring a steady upsurge in agriculture. This makes it possible to consistently resolve the strategic task of our time--the increasingly full satisfaction of the population's growing demands for foodstuffs and industry's growing demands for agricultural raw materials.

The plan and budget for 1981 provides for the further development of agriculture and the intensification of the material and technical equipping of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Investments in agriculture from the budget, bank credits and sovkhozes' resources are set at R51.6 billion. Moreover about R20 billion is being directed into the development of agricultural production on kolkhozes.

The total volume of capital investments in agriculture for the whole range of work is set at R37.3 billion. From these resources kolkhozes and sovkhozes will implement measures to strengthen the fodder base of livestock raising, construct new livestock premises and roads, ensure the more extensive introduction of the mechanization of work and chemicalization and land reclamation, and carry out cultural and consumer service construction in the countryside.

It is planned to increase deliveries of new machinery, mineral fertilizers and other material and technical resources to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The trade turnover of organizations of the USSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture's Soyuzselkhozkhimiya Association will total R23.6 billion.

Great significance for the steady growth of agricultural production is attached to land reclamation. In 1981 R9.5 billion will be channeled into this, which will ensure the commissioning of 0.7 million hectares of irrigated land, 0.8 million hectares of drained land and 6 million hectares of pasture with a water supply. Agriculture will also receive R4.4 billion for the application of gypsum and lime to soils on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and for other measures.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution a large volume of work will be carried out in 1981 in further production, cultural and consumer construction in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone. Some R8.2 billion is allocated for these measures.

In 1981, on the basis of established procedure, it is planned to form an insurance fund of R3.8 billion from kolkhoz, sovkhoz and state budget resources.

The profit of sovkhozes and other state agricultural enterprises is planned as R3.1 billion. As in previous years, it is left almost entirely at the disposal of the farm for expanding production and for material incentives. In addition the sovkhozes will have at their disposal financial reserves in the form of free profit, amortization and sovkhoz capital to the tune of R2.2 billion.

The material and financial resources allocated in the plan and budget ensure that kolkhozes and sovkhozes have the necessary conditions for fulfilling the plan for the production of agricultural products in the coming year.

The USSR Ministry of Agriculture, union republic councils of ministers and local agricultural organs must make maximum use of the increased potential of the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in order to improve efficiency and work quality, increase labor productivity and reduce the prime cost of agricultural output and must display greater concern for preserving the harvest that is grown.

The Financing of Capital Construction

Comrade deputies: Capital construction is being carried out on a large scale in our country, and it has an exceptionally important role in the development of all sectors of the national economy and in improving Soviet people's well-being. In the current year about 200 major new industrial enterprises will be commissioned. The country's fixed production capital will increase by R71 billion and will total R1.1 trillion.

In 1981 R124.1 billion is allocated to finance state capital investments--an increase of nearly R5 billion over the plan for the current year. In accordance with party and state demands these resources are concentrated on the most important projects nearing completion in heavy industry, light and food industry, agriculture and transport. A significant increase is planned in fixed capital in the power industry, metallurgy, machine building, chemicals and Group "B" industry. Capital investments in sectors of the fuel and energy complex will increase 9.4 percent against the current year's plan, in agricultural machine building they will increase 10.9 percent, in machine building for the light and food industry--19.6 percent, and in transport and communications--15.3 percent.

To increase the effectiveness of capital investments and reduce the time taken to recoup them the plan and budget outline measures to expand the volume of modernization and technical retooling of existing enterprises. On this basis deliveries of modern machines, equipment and machinery to the national economy will be increased. The total volume of deliveries is set at R48 billion, and the proportion of expenditure on equipment within the overall volume of capital investments will increase to 39 percent.

The USSR Council of Ministers has drawn attention to the continuing practice of the fragmentation of capital investments and the significant growth in above-norm uncompleted construction and stocks of uninstalled equipment. Many ministries and departments annually increase the number of enterprises under construction simultaneously and do not ensure the commissioning of production capacities on time. At construction sites under the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy the scale of uncompleted construction and stocks of uninstalled equipment significantly exceed the prescribed normatives.

In accordance with the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers, the plan and budget provide for reduction in above-norm uncompleted construction. By the end of 1981 the scale of this construction must be reduced by R14.9 billion compared with the beginning of the current year. At the same time the target has been set of mobilizing uninstalled equipment from existing above-norm stocks to the tune of R2.7 billion.

USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must adopt every measure to fulfill these most important national economic targets for increasing the effectiveness of capital investments.

The successful resolution of tasks in capital construction depends largely on the activity of contracting organizations. In 1981 construction ministries must ensure that nearly two-thirds of the increase in the program for contract work is achieved by increasing labor productivity. The profit from contracting construction and installation organizations is set at R6.2 billion in the plan and budget.

In order to fulfill the plans outlined, resources totaling R4.1 billion are allocated for strengthening the material and technical base of construction organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, attaching great significance to capital construction, demand that measures for the intensification of construction work be implemented more rapidly in this major national economic sector.

The CPSU Central Committee recently approved the positive work experience of the USSR Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises' Lipetskstroy Trust in ensuring the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of projects scheduled for completion. Considerable achievements in improving the efficiency of capital construction have been secured by the construction workers of Moscow, Leningrad, Voronezh and a number of other cities, where construction production is directed toward end results--the on-schedule commissioning of projects.

In accordance with party and government demands, USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers must radically improve the state of affairs in capital construction and ensure a significant increase in the effectiveness of capital investments and the on-schedule commissioning of fixed capital. Construction ministries must strive more persistently for the fulfillment of targets for increasing labor productivity and reducing the prime cost of construction and installation work and saving material and financial resources and must eliminate losses and nonproductive expenditure.

The all-union bank for financing capital investments and the USSR Gosbank must intensify control of the most rational distribution of capital investments to priority projects and construction sites and adopt resolute measures to influence clients and contractors who permit the fragmentation of state resources and other violations of estimate and plan discipline.

Financing Trade and Consumer Services

Comrade deputies: The fuller satisfaction of Soviet people's growing requirements with respect to goods and services is an important salient of the party's social policy. The production of goods has expanded in past years. Significant measures have been implemented for strengthening the material-technical base of trade and consumer services. The sale to the population of knitted garments, clothing, footwear and various cultural-domestic goods and household articles has increased.

The plan and budget for 1981 outline measures for the further development of trade and consumer services. The investment of assets in the sphere of trade and consumer services for the population is set at a total of R7.4 billion.

Retail trade turnover will increase by more than R10 billion and will amount to R277.3 billion. Furthermore, the USSR Council of Ministers has set the USSR ministries and departments and the union republic councils of ministers an additional target for the production of goods worth R2.7 billion and for their delivery to the retail network.

The populace will also be provided with consumer services worth R8.5 billion, or 6.6 percent more compared with the current year.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have drawn the attention of USSR ministries and departments and of the union republic councils of ministers to the inadequate utilization of available reserves for increasing consumer goods production and have demanded that they take effective steps to expand the output of consumer goods and to improve their quality.

In a number of rayons of the Belorussian SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Lithuanian SSR and in certain RSFSR oblasts there are shortcomings in the organization of trade and interruptions are allowed to occur in the sale of certain goods in daily demand, of which adequate quantities exist at depots and warehouses.

The USSR Ministry of Trade, local trade organizations and local consumer cooperative organizations have inadequate links with industry and they do not always steer enterprises toward producing goods for which there is a ready demand.

The USSR Ministry of Trade and the industrial ministries which produce consumer goods must be more prompt and efficient in taking account of what the public needs and must reorganize production more resolutely to suit consumer demand.

The local ispolkoms must make fuller use of the existing potential of local industry enterprises and consumer cooperative bodies to ensure that the market is fully supplied with goods in mass demand and must pay greater attention to the development of consumer services for the populace.

Expenditure on Social and Cultural Measures

Comrade deputies: Displaying tireless concern for the fullest satisfaction of Soviet people's material and spiritual requirements, the Communist Party and Soviet Government are consistently and unswervingly implementing an extensive program for the comprehensive development of public education, culture, health care and working people's social security and social insurance.

Recent years have witnessed a considerable strengthening of the material base of public education, health care and culture, the introduction of a number of additional payments and benefits from public consumption funds and an increase in working people's social security. The transition to compulsory general secondary education for young people has been an outstanding social development.

Major new measures to further improve the provision of social and cultural services for the population and expand and increase the public consumption funds will be implemented in 1981. USSR state budget expenditure on social and cultural measures will reach the enormous sum of R101.8 billion, an increase of almost R4.6 billion. More than R25 billion will also be channeled into these objectives from enterprise, kolkhoz, consumer cooperative and public organization funds.

Budget Expenditure on Social and Cultural Measures in Individual Areas Is Distributed as Follows:

Billion rubles

	Confirmed for 1980	Draft for 1981
Education	39.8	41.2
Public health and physical culture	14.4	14.8
State social security	43.0	45.8

The rising generation is surrounded by special concern in our country. In 1981 it is planned to build new preschool children's establishments with 530,000 places out of USSR state budget funds. The number of children in preschool establishments will total 14.2 million. The public education system will be augmented with new schools for 900,00 pupils. There will be a total of over 39 million children under instruction in general education schools, including 11.1 million in extended-day schools and groups.

Provision is made for the implementation of measures to further strengthen higher education and also secondary-level cadre training. The vocational and technical schools will receive perferential development. In 1981 2.1 million specialists with higher and secondary specialized education and 2.4 million skilled workers will come into the national economy.

It is planned to further strengthen the material and technical base of health care. Active work will be done to provide hospitals with everything necessary to treat patients to the standard of present-day achievements of medical science and technology. The number of hospital beds in the country will increase by 60,000 to approximately 3.4 million.

The 1981 USSR state budget includes a state social insurance budget totaling R36.9 billion--an increase of R2.4 billion. These substantial sums are earmarked for the payment of pensions and benefits and for other social measures forming the material basis of the rights guaranteed for Soviet people by the USSR Constitution.

Next year the state will provide free or advantageous-term travel warrants for more than 13 million workers and employees to travel to sanatoriums for treatment and rest. Over 12 million children will relax at Young Pioneer camps.

The sum of R35.2 billion--an increase of 7 percent--is envisaged for the payment of all types of pensions in 1981.

Union republic councils of ministers and soviet ispolkoms must make economical and solicitous use--with the maximum benefit for working people--of the enormous state funds allocated for social and cultural measures.

Financing Defense and Management

Comrade deputies: Our party and state do everything possible to ensure that the Soviet people and other countries' peoples have peaceful conditions for socioeconomic development and general progress, and they are implementing purposefully and with profound consistency the peace program elaborated under the leadership of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, that outstanding fighter for peace throughout the world.

The Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are demonstrating to all the world their love of peace and goodwill, are issuing new peace initiatives and are indicating real ways of achieving general disarmament and the relaxation of international tension.

This is demonstrated, for instance, by the unilateral withdrawal from the GDR of 20,000 servicemen, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware recently completed by the Soviet Union.

However, militant U.S. circles and those who share their views in the imperialist NATO bloc, relying on the false myth of a "Soviet military threat," are doing their utmost to retard the objective process of detente, are openly pursuing a line of building up armaments and are increasing military budgets beyond all measure.

In the present complex international situation the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government are displaying truly Leninist restraint, firmness and principle in resolutely upholding and implementing the course of maintaining peace and safeguarding the people's security.

While unswervingly continuing its resolute struggle for the termination of the arms race and for military and political detente, the Soviet state displays constant concern for strengthening our armed forces. The 1981 USSR state budget makes provision of R17.05 billion--5.7 percent of the budget expenditure--for the country's defense.

Comrade deputies: The huge scope and scale of our economic and cultural building plans at the present stage demand the constant improvement of the management of the national economy in order to bring all the available reserves and potential of the socialist economy into play as rapidly as possible.

In accordance with the decisions of party and government, a number of measures to improve the organizational structure of management have been implemented in recent years. General management schemes have been introduced for most industrial ministries, production concentration has increased and production specialization has intensified.

The USSR Council of Ministers has instructed USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers to implement measures to further improve and reduce the cost of the management apparatus, and to ensure the strictest policy of thrift in management spending. In this connection the 1981 USSR state budget makes provision for a saving of R1.1 billion.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government demand that USSR ministries and departments and union republic councils of ministers constantly improve the management apparatus, improve their style and methods of work, create everywhere an atmosphere of great exactingness and responsibility for the allotted task, intensify the monitoring and verification of the implementation of adopted decisions, and strengthen executive discipline in every possible way.

The finance and credit system is entrusted with great and responsible tasks in 1981. In the light of the decisions of party and government it is necessary to strengthen the impact of finance and credit machinery on the improvement of production efficiency and work quality and to ensure on this basis the further mobilization of the reserves available in the national economy and the implementation of effective monitoring of the economical and thrifty use of state funds.

Union Republic State Budgets

Comrade deputies: The party and the state consistently implement a Leninist national policy aimed at ensuring a high rate of economic building in each union republic and enhancing the well-being of all the Soviet Union's fraternal peoples.

In 1981 further dynamic development of the union republics' national economies and an all-round upsurge in all spheres of our multinational society's sociopolitical life are envisaged. The union republics' budgets are provided for in the sum total of R130.7 billion, or an increase of R8.3 billion compared with this year.

The union republics' state budgets comprise the following amounts:

(Million rubles)

RSFSR	71,005
Ukrainian SSR	23,201
Belorussian SSR	5,607

Uzbek SSR	5,655
Kazakh SSR	8,769
Georgian SSR	2,230
Azerbaijan SSR	2,126
Lithuanian SSR	2,441
Moldavian SSR	1,748
Latvian SSR	1,604
Kirgiz SSR	1,476
Tadzhik SSR	1,227
Armenian SSR	1,491
Turkmen SSR	1,077
Estonian SSR	1,087

Expenditure on the national economy out of the union republics, state budgets and enterprises' own funds will total R121.6 billion, an increase of 7.3 percent. In this expenditure one of the chief places belongs to the financing of sectors associated with consumer goods production, the broadening of consumer services and the implementation of housing and municipal construction and the provision of public services and amenities.

Expenditure on sociocultural measures in the union republics' budgets is provided for in the sum of R64.1 billion, an increase of R2.3 billion.

The resources envisaged for 1981 fully ensure the measures outlined in the plan for the further development of the union republics' multisector economies, the steady enhancement of the people's well-being and the improvement of the population's working and living conditions.

The USSR Council of Ministers submits for the ratification of the USSR Supreme Soviet the report on the implementation of the USSR state budget for 1979. The budget was fulfilled by 100.7 percent for revenue and by 99.0 percent for expenditure. Detailed information on the budget's revenue and expenditure is cited in the report issued to deputies.

Comrade deputies: Four months separate us from the start of the work of the 26th CPSU Congress. According to a splendid tradition, Soviet people greet the party congress on a shock labor watch. They are full of a sense of high optimism and firm confidence in the future. The party's policy is a policy of peace and progress, of augmenting our motherland's material and spiritual wealth and of enhancing the people's well-being.

There is no doubt that under the tested leadership of their own dear Communist Party the Soviet Union's working people will mark the 26th CPSU Congress with a mighty upsurge of political and labor activeness and will successfully fulfill and overfulfill the plan and budget of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. (applause).

SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW DEPUTY PREMIER, MINISTER

LD251015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Mikhail Avksentyevich Lesechko from his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers in connection with his retirement and has appointed Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin to that office, releasing him from his duties as USSR minister of communications.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Vasiliy Aleksandrovich Shamshin as minister of communications.

BREZHNEV EXPRESSES 'CORDIAL GRATITUDE' TO KOSYGIN FOR WORK

LD241626 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 24 Oct 80

["Cordial Gratitude"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has expressed cordial gratitude to Aleksey Kosygin on behalf of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR for his big and fruitful work for many years at the high posts in the party and the Soviet Government.

COUNCILS OF ELDERS MEET 21 OCTOBER, KUZNETSOV PRESENT

LD271013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 80 p 2

[TASS report: "Session of USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Councils of Elders"]

[Text] On 21 October in the Kremlin a joint session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities Councils of Elders was held which discussed questions of the agenda and the order of work of the Fourth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, spoke on these questions. The session was led by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union.

Taking part in the session of the Councils of Elders were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SOLOMENTSEV PRESENTS REPORT TO RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD241956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers is now meeting in Moscow. It is discussing tasks for the realization of the decisions of the October Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the theses and conclusions expounded by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the plenum. A report was made by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. The RSFSR Council of Ministers decided to adopt the decisions and resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the theses and conclusions in the speech by Comrade Brezhnev and to make them the basis for the activity of all ministries and departments in the republic, and party and administrative bodies. The drafts of the state plan for the RSFSR's economic and social development and the republic's budget for 1981 were also considered. Primary attention was directed to key issues in the republic's economic and social development. The drafts will be submitted to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet for examination.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENTS FOR 23-25 OCT

LD250310/LD270400 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 23-25 October. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

23 October

Uzbekistan has delivered 5.65 million tons of cotton to date, leaving only 200,000 tons to meet pledges this year. (0700 GMT)

Tadzhikistan has completed the annual cotton delivery plan. Procurement points have received 910,000 tons of raw cotton. Almost one-third of this was fine fiber cotton. Deliveries are continuing. This year's target is now 950,000 tons. (2304 GMT)

24 October

Surkhandarinskaya Oblast has fulfilled socialist pledges, delivering to the state 505,000 tons of cotton, including almost 200,000 tons of thin-fiber varieties. At least another 45,000 tons will be delivered. (0800 GMT)

Leninabadskaya Oblast, Tadzhikistan, has fulfilled cotton delivery obligations with 240,000 tons of raw cotton delivered to procurement points; 55 percent of the crop was harvested by machine. Amurskaya Oblast farmers have fulfilled plans for plowing of fallow; about 1.5 million hectares have been prepared for next year's harvest. (1200 GMT)

Cotton deliveries to procurement points to date amount to 5.72 million tons, the amount that was harvested altogether in last year's record harvest. (1430 GMT)

Bashkiriya has fulfilled the plan for sale of grain to the state: 2,315,000 tons of wheat have been delivered. During the 5-year plan, the average annual grain crop went up by 38 percent over the Ninth 5-Year Plan. More than 11.2 tons of wheat was received from Bashkiriya, which was more than planned. The annual and 5-year plans for sale to the state of potatoes, vegetables, fruit and berries have also been fulfilled. (1600 GMT)

25 October

Agricultural workers of Surkhandarinskaya Oblast in Uzbekistan have fulfilled sale plans of cotton to the state. A total of 505,000 tons of cotton has been delivered to the state, including nearly 200,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton. (0000 GMT)

The autumn plowing plan has been fulfilled in Amurskaya Oblast; 1.5 million hectares have been plowed. (0100 GMT)

Uzbekistan machine operators have to date gathered 3.5 million tons of cotton; this is almost two-thirds of the harvest. (0530 GMT)

Two more Uzbekistan oblasts have fulfilled their socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton to the state: 340,000 tons of cotton have been delivered at the procurement centers of Dzizakskaya Oblast, a record 83 percent of the cotton was picked by machine. Kashkadarinskaya Oblast has sold 558,000 tons of raw cotton to the state, including 70,000 tons of fine-fiber varieties. (0800 GMT)

Grain producers of Bashkiriya have successfully completed the harvest and have fulfilled the 5-year plan for the sale of grain to the state. In adverse weather conditions the farms gathered on average 17 quintals of cereals per hectare and supplied the state with 2,315,000 tons of grain, the greatest harvest in the zone of Povolzhye and the Urals. During the 5-year plan period, many new vineyards have appeared in Kirghizia's valleys. During the season they yielded over 40,000 tons of grapes. (1100 GMT)

COSMOS-1217 ARTIFICIAL EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 24 OCT

LD250831 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct, TASS--The Soviet Union launched another artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1217 on October 24.

The satellite carries scientific instrumentation for continuing the exploration of outer space.

The parameters of the orbit are: the initial period of revolution--12 hours 6 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth surface (apogee)--40,165 km, the minimum distance from the earth surface (perigee)--642 km, the inclination of the orbit--62.8 degrees.

The equipment aboard the satellite is functioning normally.

GREETINGS MESSAGE TO SALYUT-6--SOYUZ SUPPORT STAFF PUBLISHED

LD201323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 80 p 1

[CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers greetings message to Salyut-6--Soyuz support staff]

[Text] To the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians and workers, all collectives and organizations that participated in the preparation and accomplishment of the flight on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6--Soyuz.

To the Cosmonauts Leonid Ivanovich Popov and Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin

Dear comrades!

Our country has won a new victory in the exploration of outer space. The Soviet Cosmonauts Leonid Ivanovich Popov and Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin have accomplished the longest manned spaceflight in the history of cosmonautics--185 days--on board the Salyut-6 orbital station, which has been in near-earth orbit for more than 3 years.

A huge program of scientific research and experiments was carried out during the flight. A large amount of data have been obtained on the program of research in the natural resources of the earth and the study of the environment. Much volume was devoted to the experiments in space study of materials, astrophysical, technical and medico-biological experiments. The successful tests of the modified manned spacecraft Soyuz-T-2 were carried out within the orbital complex.

The tremendous contribution that the Soviet Union--the birthplace of cosmonautics--has made to space exploration is recognized throughout the world. The world's peoples followed with close attention the flight of the Salyut-6--Soyuz manned research complex.

Four long-term expeditions and eight visiting expeditions have worked on board the Salyut-6 scientific laboratory. The international crews with the participation of the cosmonauts of Czechoslovakia, Poland, the GDR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, and Cuba have made flights over the period in accordance with the Intercosmos program.

The international crews, fully implemented the research and experiments programs prepared jointly by the scientists and specialists of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The long successful work in space has become possible due to the high reliability of our country's space technology and the whole complex of modern design and technological solutions adopted by the industry in making the Salyut-6 station. A fundamentally new system for the regular provision of orbital complexes has been successfully tested in this unique experiment. The Progress cargo spacecraft brought equipment for the timely replacement of instruments and units and the replenishment of the station with new apparatus during the flight with a view to increasing the service life of the station and the volume of scientific research and experiments.

The Soviet cosmonauts and the cosmonauts of the socialist countries have displayed comprehensive skill, profound knowledge of the elaborate equipment, high moral qualities, courage and heroism.

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR greatly appreciate your heroic labor and cordially congratulate you, dear Comrades Leonid Popov and Valeriy Ryumin on the excellent accomplishment of the lasting, intensive and fruitful flight.

We ardently congratulate the scientists, designers, engineers, technicians, workers, the specialists of the Cosmodrome, the Mission Control Center, the Cosmonauts Training Center, the command-instrumentation and search-and-rescue complexes and all collectives and organizations that participated in the implementation of the longest manned flight in the history of cosmonautics on board the Salyut-6--Soyuz orbital research complex, in the preparation, launching and the accomplishment of the flights of the manned spaceships Soyuz as well as the Progress delivery spacecraft on the new outstanding achievements.

Dear comrades! The new successes in Soviet cosmonautics, scored on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress, are a vivid illustration that Soviet science and technology are on the foremost positions attained through the persistent work of all our people. The achievements are a contribution to the attainment of the targets of the 10th 5-Year Plan in space exploration in the interests of the development of science and the country's national economy and are a wonderful present for the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee
The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
The USSR Council of Ministers